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## THE "MUI TSAI" SYSTEM.

### TO BE ABOLISHED IN HONGKONG.

Change to be Made Within a Year.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, March 22.  
In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Churchill announced that the Governor of Hongkong had reported that his Government, in consultation with the Society for the protection and abolition of *mui tsai*, would draw up a scheme for the abolition of the system—(Cheers). This would take time. Meanwhile, Mr. Churchill said he directed the issue of a Proclamation stating that the status of *mui tsai*, as existing in China would not be recognised in Hongkong in future. Particularly, no compulsion for girls over twelve to leave their homes would be allowed. The Governor pointed out that this would involve the risk of girls being exposed to the wiles of unscrupulous employers. Mr. Churchill consequently directed that *mui tsai* be warned that until protection could be afforded them, they should not leave their homes except in case of ill-treatment.

Mr. Churchill added that though obviously an old-established custom must not be altered at a moment's notice, the Governor and his advisers determined to terminate the system at the earliest moment possible, and he had intimated to the Governor that he expected the change to be carried out within a year—(Cheers).

## THE IRISH TREATY.

### Precautions Taken Against Tension On Frontier.

London, March 21.  
In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Churchill admitted serious tension on the Ulster frontier. Apparently the raids on Northern police barracks were organised by local members of the I.R.A., no Free State forces participating. He had telegraphed the Provisional Government that there was no danger of raids upon their territory, and had instructed General Macready to assist the Northern Government for defensive purposes. He said that the Northern Government had overwhelming forces at its disposal.

Replying to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Churchill said that the condition in Belfast was lamentable. There were more Catholic casualties than Protestants, but he was convinced the Northern Ministers were determined to restore order.

### Upper House Amendments not to be Pressed.

London, March 21.  
Fears that the Irish Treaty Bill would be wrecked by amendments on the Committee stage in the House of Lords were removed by a statement from the Marquis of Lansdowne early in the debate. The Marquis said that if it were a choice between the amendments and the Bill, he would urge abandonment of the amendments. When the Bill was returned from the Commons, Lord Salisbury, opening the debate, said he and others who had put down amendments did not desire to wreck the Bill, but wished it to pass in a reasonable form.

Viscount Peel, on behalf of the Government, announced most definitely that the Government would not accept the amendments. The Marquis of Lansdowne, who followed, said that the Lords would have done their duty in recording their objections.

## CHINESE STUDENT FIRES AT MINISTER.

### Sensational Paris Incident.

Paris, March 21.  
A Chinese student, Lee Ho-ling, fired four revolver shots last night at a motor-car containing T.S. Chen, the Chinese Minister, and wounding Mr. Stangou, an engineer accompanying the Minister, in the head. The assailant, who immediately surrendered, stated that he fired at the Minister because "he showed little regard for Chinese residents in Paris."

While the Chinese Minister was also in the motor-car returning from a dinner-party at the house of Chinese friends. The car had hardly started when the shots were fired. The Minister stopped the car and ordered the chauffeur to take it back; then, with the Chinese Consul-General, who had also been at the dinner-party, he had the wounded man sent to hospital before proceeding home in another car.

Mr. Stangou was taken home after the bullet had been extracted. Assailant Found to Have Bolshevik Sympathies.

Later.  
Photographs of Lenin and Trotsky were discovered among Lee Ho-ling's belongings, also other indications of Bolshevik leanings. Lee Ho-ling was secretary to Madame Isabelle Tchong, who was entertaining the Minister on the occasion of her birthday.

Lee Ho-ling, interrogated by the police, denounced the Minister, whom he declared was responsible for the expulsion of a hundred and fifty destitute Chinese students at Lyons.

Mr. Stangou is a Chinese delegate to the International Transport Conference at Rome. His condition is not serious.

## TREATY-KNOCKERS REPROVED.

### "Shaking a Bloody Shirt."

Los Angeles, March 21.  
In the course of a speech, Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, declared that the opponents of the Pacific Treaty stood accused of "shaking a bloody shirt" to find the hidden meaning of a terrible subversion of American rights, in the Treaty. Proceeding, he praised the Treaty as eliminating causes of friction between the nations and permitting America to reduce the tremendous cost of naval armaments while still maintaining complete America's defence in any possible event. He declared that the opponents of the Treaty were a few who preferred measures of force to measures of goodwill. After outlining the achievements of the Conference, like the settlement of Japan-American points of friction and the adjustment of the major Sino-Japanese differences, Mr. Hoover concluded: "This is the first precise and substantial contribution in history to the problem of disarmament."

## ELECTION TO CONGRESS.

### Barometer Constituency Remains Republican.

Anxus (Maine), March 21.  
The Republican, Mr. John Nelson, has been elected to the Federal House of Representatives, defeating the Democrat, Mr. Ernest McLean, by a majority of over six thousand votes.

The Republican majority in 1920 was 19,257, but, owing to bad weather, only about half the usual ballot was cast at the present election.

Maine has always been regarded as a barometer of national politics.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE GENOA CONFERENCE.

### Parliament to be Invited to Express Confidence.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, March 21.  
While Mr. Lloyd George has been resting in Wales, a controversy has been raging in the London Press on the subject of his intentions in view of the growing evidence of the Conservative Party's dissatisfaction at his leadership.

Assertions that he will shortly resign are confuted by an announcement to-day that the Government will submit a motion in the House of Commons in support of the Genoa Conference early in April, when the Premier will expound the Government's policy on the eve of his departure for Genoa. This regarded as equivalent to asking the Commons for a vote of confidence in the Premier.

### The British Delegation.

London, March 21.  
In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Chamberlain announced that the Genoa Conference would be held on April 10 as arranged. Mr. Lloyd George, Stanislaus Curzon, and Sir Robert Horne will represent Britain.

Mr. Chamberlain added that Mr. Lloyd George will return to the House of Commons on April 3, and immediately take the opinion of the House on the Government's policy for Genoa. The Government's motion in concerning same would clearly raise the question of confidence, for it would be impossible to ask Mr. Lloyd George to go to Genoa if there were any doubt about his authority.

### British Proposal Respecting Russian Debts.

London, March 21.  
The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the Allied experts, who are deliberating upon the Genoa programme in London, yesterday considered a British proposal that the existing Russian debts be paid by a new series of bonds to be issued by the Soviet Government not bearing interest for the first five years. It is stated that there is every reason to believe that the plan will meet with acceptance from Russia.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING?

### Denials All Round.

Washington, March 21.  
Denials all round have been made in respect of the alleged statement of a New York lawyer, who, on the authority of Senator Borah in the Senate, is supposed to have said that all the American delegates at the Washington Conference told him that an Anglo-American understanding existed in the event of any case arising under the four Power Treaty.

Beside repudiations by Mr. Hughes, Senator Lodge and Senator Underwood, the lawyer himself now declares that he never made the attributed statement. The charge is furthermore emphatically denounced by President Harding, who characterises it as outrageous and declares it inconceivable that the United States should invite Japan to the Conference and then be perfidious enough to turn round and make a secret antagonistic agreement.

## INDIA'S COTTON TARIFF.

### Proposed Increase in Excise Duty Rejected.

Delhi, March 21.  
The Legislative Assembly has rejected the proposed increase in the cotton excise duty by 55 votes to 38, thus rendering still more unpalatable to Lancashire the rise in import duties from 11 per cent to 15 per cent.

### Further Defeat of Budget's Cotton Proposals.

Later.  
Subsequent to rejecting the proposal by 55 votes to 38 to increase the cotton excise duty, the Assembly, by 68 votes to 30, declined to adopt a companion proposal to raise the existing cotton import duty from 11 per cent to 15 per cent.

This double defeat of the Government's plans means a loss of 241 lakhs on the Budget proposals relating to cotton alone.

## THE FOUR-POWER TREATY.

### Sir Auckland Geddes' Denial.

New York, March 21.  
Sir Auckland Geddes, in a speech, categorically denied the statement attributed to him by Senator Robinson mentioned in a cable yesterday.

[The previous cable stated: The Senate has been stirred by the charge made by Senator Robinson in the course of debate that Sir Auckland Geddes, in a speech at Los Angeles, declared that imminent war on the Pacific had been arrested by the Four Power Treaty. Senator Robinson declared that if Sir Auckland Geddes was correct the United States should arm to the teeth rather than disarm. He challenged Senator Lodge to say if the statement was correct but Senator Lodge remained silent.]

## ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE.

### Some Interesting Figures.

London, March 21.  
Goods to the value of £2,800,000 were imported from Russia, including Siberia, to Britain during the eleven months of the operation of the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement. Mr. Mitchell Thompson in thus informing the House of Commons added that there was nothing to indicate what portions thereof originated from the Baltic States or non-Russian countries. £2,500,000 worth of United Kingdom produce and manufactures and £1,300,000 worth of foreign and colonial re-exports from the United Kingdom were concurrently consigned to Russia excluding British exports via foreign countries.

## BRITISHERS IN CHINA.

### Statement in Parliament.

London, March 21.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. LeStrange Malone, Mr. Harmsworth said the number of British officials paid by the British Government on Foreign Office vote (Diplomatic, Consular and Commercial Diplomatic Services) and employed in China was 106. No British officials on the Foreign Office active service list were employed in the service of the Chinese Government or paid by that Government. A number of British subjects were employed and paid by the Chinese Government in the Customs, Salt and other Departments, but the details were not available.

## SHIPBUILDING BONUS DISPUTE.

London, March 21.  
The shipbuilding bonus cut dispute has further developed, owing to the employers deciding to put into operation their latest offer, namely, a reduction of 10/6 weekly on March 23 and an additional 6/- on April 7.

## PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

### Prof. Danenberg's Pupils' Concert.

The eighth of the pianoforte recitals given by Professor Danenberg's pupils, which have become quite an annual feature in the music world of this Colony, was held in the City Hall yesterday evening. The St. Andrew's Hall, in which the recital took place, was well-filled with a large and appreciative audience who appeared to thoroughly enjoy the whole twenty items.

The programme presented consisted of selections from well-known composers—Bach, Schubert, Grieg, Chopin, Liszt, Tchaikovsky and others, and the pianists ranged from tiny tots who could not reach the pedals to pupils of mature years with several years' training. Taking the programme throughout, some quite good musical talent was shown. Some of the more advanced pupils put that sympathy and feeling into their playing which denotes a musician born. The interpretations of many of the pieces were splendid and the whole twenty items were furnished in a way to reflect great credit on Professor Danenberg's efficient training.

Some of the pupils appeared a trifle nervous and it is probable that their best did not come out but at first or second appearance in public, that was to be expected. Some of the other pupils have made a great deal of progress during the past year and many of the younger ones show much promise and in time should become good pianists.

The pupils took part were the Misses Elfrida Omond, Laura Patton, Thelma May, Rosie Kwok, Caroline Brara, Marie Machado Alves, Daisy Wittich, Elsa Alves, Lolly Carvalho, Esme Cornell, Marie Rosario, Sylvia Remedios, Marie Senna Fernandes, Cissy Castro Alves, Winifred Robinson, Alda Leon, Lillian Chenailloy, Esther Savard Remedios and Elsa Bell and Master George Bond.

## COMMISSIONS REGARDING CHINA.

### Appointing of British Delegates.

London, March 21.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Walter de Frece, Mr. Harmsworth said the Commission to revise the Chinese tariff would meet in Shanghai at the earliest possible moment. The Government had appointed Mr. H. H. Fox, Commercial Counsellor at the Legation in Peking, the representative to British Government on the Commission, which would be summoned as soon as the other Powers concerned had appointed delegates. The Government was considering the appointment of technical advisers to assist Sir Beilby Alston, British delegate to the Commission on the question of the abolition of *ijin* and the surtax on dutiable imports, which would meet in China, the date and place to be designated by the Chinese Government. The Government was also considering the appointment of a delegate to the Extraterritoriality Commission.

## TO SUPPRESS LAWLESSNESS.

### An Ulster Bill.

London, March 21.  
With the object of suppressing prevalent lawlessness, the Ulster House of Commons has passed the second reading of a Bill conferring on local civil authorities drastic powers, including flogging for possession of bombs and firearms and for robbery with violence. Some of the members complained that the Bill was insufficiently drastic and urged liability to capital punishment for possession of bombs.

## INTIMIDATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN INDIA.

### Several Arrests.

Peshawar, March 21.  
In consequence of violent intimidation of Government servants and supporters on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit and the subsequent mobbing of the income-tax staff, several arrests have been made with a view to ending the lawlessness. A demonstration followed. The mob stoned the police, who were compelled to make a baton charge. The city is now quiet.

## GERMAN MEDICO TO ATTEND LENIN.

### Old Wound Becomes Worse.

Berlin, March 21.  
In connection with the departure for Moscow of Prof. Klemperer, the well-known specialist in internal diseases, to attend Lenin, a local Russian newspaper states that Lenin has been ill at intervals for a long time, partly the result of a wound inflicted by a would-be assassin, which has recently become much worse.

## U.S. MINERS' STRIKE.

Indianapolis, March 21.  
The bituminous miners will be called out on April 1st in consequence of a dispute regarding readjustment of wages. Six hundred thousand men are affected.

## HIS MAJESTY'S INDISPOSITION.

London, March 21.  
The King has a slight cold. Engagements are temporarily cancelled.

## MORE ROBBERS.

### Yaumati and Hongkong Incidents.

Armed robberies have occurred with increasing frequency of late. The majority of recent cases have occurred in Yaumati, where the *Wing Lok* and *Wing Lok* Streets have lately acquired a certain notoriety for the number of daring outbursts that have taken place. Now comes the report of another affair which took place at 2.15 of this morning.

A house at Battery Street, which is situated within close proximity to the other two streets mentioned, was entered by an armed man. Judging by the account given by the tenant, who was the only occupant of the floor at the time, he appears to be of the blustering type, of a desperado, for, notwithstanding that he was armed with a revolver, he did not use it, even when his intended victim, in a moment of indiscretion, sounded a police whistle and thereby brought the neighbours to the scene.

The facts were that on entering the floor the robber went straight to the cubicle where the tenant was lying asleep and, after uttering dire threats as to the dreadful consequences which would befall his victim if he so much as opened his mouth or stirred from the bed, he left him to conduct a tour of inspection of the other rooms. Scarcely had he completed it, when the tenant got hold of a police whistle and, disregarding the warning that had been given him, blew lustily on it. He was soon brought to a sense of his danger by the sound of a revolver shot. This appeared to have been fired by the robber, at random, it may be remarked, for the events of the next few minutes showed that the desperado's sole object now was to make his escape from the building, without worrying himself as to how to punish the tenant for his temerity. With a few quick reproaches for disobedience, the intruder hastily snatched the

## MR. LAU CHU-PAK.

### Retiring from Public Life.

Confirmation of the report, first publicly voiced at yesterday's meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, that Mr. Lau Chu-pak has decided to retire from the Legislative Council was obtained in an interview which the senior Chinese unofficial member gave to a number of pressmen at his offices this morning.

The news will be received with deep regret by all members of the community, Chinese and English alike, as it will mean the severance of Mr. Lau's connection with public affairs in which he had taken a leading part for nearly thirty years. It was indicated in the interview that Mr. Lau, in thus retiring from the council, will also cease to take a leading part in other affairs of the Chinese community. Mr. Lau said: "During the thirty years of my association with the public affairs of the Colony, I could not call a minute my own. There was not sufficient time to attend to my own business as I should like. I have therefore decided to resign."

## News in To-day's New Advertisements.

Offers are invited for the purchase of a steam trawler.—Page 4.

A revised notice to members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club regarding the employment of casual caddies appears on page 4.

To-night is the last chance of seeing Mary Pickford in her famous picture "The Hoodlum." At the Kowloon Theatre "Janny, be Good" is being shown.—Page 12.

The feature at the Hongkong Theatre to-night until Friday is "The Double Standard"—Page 12.

Consignees of cargo by the Anyo Maru are given the usual notice by the T.K.K. on page 5.

Subscription Dances have been arranged to be held at the Peak Club on Saturday next and Tuesday, April 18th.—Page 4.

A proposal to form a Peak Residents' Association will be discussed at a meeting which has been called for Tuesday next.—Page 4.

The Taiyo Maru arrived in port this morning and consignees of cargo are given the usual notice on page 4.

The Admiral Line advised consignees that the Endicott has arrived Page 4.

A lengthy notice is given by the N.Y.K. relative to Hongkong cargoes which were discharged at Shanghai and other ports during the strike.—Page 4.

whistle from his intended victim, and ran down the staircase, without loss of time. After his disappearance it was discovered that entry was effected through the fanlight of a window at the back of the house, and also that though the goods and chattels were in disorder when the robber had rummaged them, none were missing.

Of a different character, so far as the happenings went, was the second affair which took place in the centre of Hongkong. The locality was that centrally-situated thoroughfare which leads off from Flower Street, just in front of the South China Morning Post offices. During the absence of the tenant, Mr. Fung Tse Sen, the first floor of house No. 19 was at a quarter past seven last night entered by four men who were all armed with revolvers. They forced Mr. Fung's wife and amah into the bedroom and gagged them. A search of the premises eventually rewarded the robbers with considerable loot, comprising jewellery, clothing and money of the total value of \$511. The alarm was raised subsequent to the exit of the robbers, and a few men and women were arrested on suspicion by the police. They will be produced before the Magistrate this afternoon.



## NOTICE.

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PILLSJAPAN'S SPECIE.  
The total specie in possession  
of the Japanese Government at  
home and abroad aggregated  
¥2,000,000,000 in round figures on  
Feb. 15th, which indicates a de-  
crease of 17 million yen since the  
end of last month.

## THE PRAYA MURDER.

Defence of Mistaken  
Identity.In the Praya murder case  
yesterday, Mr. Jenkin, open-  
ing the defence, said he  
was going to call the pri-  
soner and he would also be call-  
ing a number of witnesses, who  
would establish, he believed, that  
unquestionably the defence which  
he was presenting, that prisoner  
was a victim of mistaken identity  
on the part of Capt. Morgan, was  
correct. Counsel trusted that  
His Lordship would allow him  
every possible indulgence because  
Counsel knew the Jury were a  
special jury, drawn from intellec-  
tual body of men.This dastardly murder was com-  
mitted at a time when public feel-  
ing was running very high by  
reason of the labour trouble.  
Living as he did in that circle of  
the Colony from which the special  
jurymen were drawn, Counsel  
knew that public opinion in this  
case was such that sound thinking  
men in the heat of the moment  
thought that the right mode of  
treatment was immediate public  
execution on the spot where the  
murder took place. Counsel did  
not say that any of the Jury were  
a party to that view. He merely  
referred to it to remind them that  
such a view was held at that time  
and it was possible that uncon-  
sciously that feeling had not been  
immediately taken from the minds  
of people who held it at that mo-  
ment of great stress, but, of  
course, they could not possibly  
do it after having entered the  
Court and taken the oath that they  
would judge the man in the dock  
entirely and solely on the evi-  
dence.

## The Lawyer's Job.

Referring to the position of law-  
yer who defended a man of this  
class, Counsel said he personally  
had been freely and harshly con-  
demned for associating himself  
with this man. Counsel knew that  
he would have the support of His  
Lordship and the learned Attorney  
General, that any man could think  
for a moment that the holding of  
any view of that kind was sub-  
versive to justice as practised in  
British Courts. Any man charged  
with a crime was entitled to be  
defended and Counsel was there in  
the performance of the duty  
which fell upon members of his  
profession. If he had not been  
assigned the defence by Mr.  
Bruton, this being a case of  
murder, the Chief Justice would  
have assigned either him or some  
other advocate to plead.His Lordship entirely sub-  
scribed to those remarks. He was  
surprised that anybody could be  
found to criticise the action of a  
learned counsel and extremely  
regretted that anybody could make  
the slightest comment on the com-  
petence of a learned counsel, who was  
doing his duty by doing all he  
could in the interest of his client.  
Mr. Jenkin, proceeding, asked  
the Jury to eliminate the strike  
from their thoughts, eliminate that  
Jack A. Tai was subjected to  
threats upon his life, eliminate  
from their minds the things which  
were discussed, and confine them-  
selves to what they had heard  
sworn to in the witness box.

## Defence Mistaken Identity.

The defence, Counsel continued,  
was one of mistaken identity and  
the case for the Crown practically  
stood or fell upon the evidence of  
Capt. Morgan. Counsel had no  
arrogant, ill-feeling, or antipathy  
towards Capt. Morgan, but making  
himself the mouthpiece of the  
prisoner, it was Counsel's duty to  
criticise as harshly and fairly as  
prisoner would be he able to  
address them in his own tongue.  
For a man of his age, Capt. Mor-  
gan's pluck was deserving of thehighest praise and his honesty of  
purpose was not doubted in the  
slightest degree. The defence  
was purely and simply that he  
had mistaken his man. His Lord-  
ship would tell them that, cases  
of mistaken identity were not un-  
heard of in the Courts but were  
very common.Counsel then proceeded to go  
into the evidence. Capt. Morgan  
said that the man who was ar-  
rested was the man who was ar-  
rested behind Jack A. Tai's  
rickshaw, at about six or eight  
feet distance just after the shot  
was fired; and that he chased him  
through the whole of Wardley  
Street from the Praya. Capt.  
Morgan could not identify the  
man's face, said Counsel; neither  
could he identify the man by his  
clothes. All that he knew was  
that he chased a man dressed in  
dark clothes and that he chased

## Contradictory Evidence.

Mr. Jenkin said he thought the  
jury would note that Capt. Morgan  
had been driven—he did not say  
unwillingly—into the admission  
that he lost sight of this man on  
more than one occasion during  
the chase. As he had pointed out  
to the jury at the inspection that  
morning, the temporary pillars  
erected in connection with the  
visit of the Prince of Wales en-  
tirely blotted out the view of  
Wardley Street at one point, so  
that Capt. Morgan must have lost  
sight of the man he was chasing  
immediately the latter left the  
pavement.He was not going to press too  
heavily in criticism of the Crown  
evidence until the jury had heard  
the whole of the evidence; but he  
put it to them that even at that  
stage of the case, when the Crown  
had adduced all the evidence they  
could do as to the identity of this  
man, it was impossible for the  
jury to leave the box that evening  
with any certain degree of con-  
viction that the man Morgan  
said he chased was the man now  
standing in the dock. The hesita-  
tion, the uncertainty, which Capt.  
Morgan showed in respect to more  
than one particular marked him  
down as a man who, suddenly  
aroused from brown study and  
contemplation of race results, was  
not the person whose observation  
of what was happening about him  
with great rapidity was sufficient  
to carry with it any certainty as  
to the identity of the man whom  
he said he was chasing.

## The Prisoner's Case.

Mr. Jenkin went on: "The evi-  
dence which I am going to place  
before you, and which I am hap-  
pily able to place before you by  
reason of the large number of  
works now going on in the vicinity  
of the scene, will be that of peo-  
ple working on the reception  
pavilion, and on the pillars, and  
also on the Bank annex in Des  
Voeux Road. The net result of  
that evidence will be that as the  
rickshaw came along the Praya,  
three men came out from among  
the pillars in Wardley Street, in  
grey clothing, Chinese fashion;  
that one went up to the running  
rickshaw, lifted the back curtain,  
fired a shot, and before the op-  
erupt had fallen into the road—the  
rickshaw, of course, proceed-  
ing for another ten paces or so—  
the man decamped into Wardley  
Street with his confederates. That  
is to say, having committed the  
murder, the shot having been  
fired at short range, the murderer  
would find no necessity for wait-  
ing to see what was the result of  
the shot. He and the other two—  
I cannot say actually that they  
were colleagues—took to their  
heels. They ran up the centre of  
Wardley Street, joined, or follow-  
ed closely, by some other Chinese  
who were standing around by the  
green hoarding. Some went tothe right and some to the left of  
Queen's Statue. That they were  
there joined, at Queen's Statue,  
by the prisoner, the man in the  
dock, who was standing at that  
time near the large pillar which  
is one of the two which cut off  
Chater Road from Queen's Statue.  
That he had been standing there  
for some time will be established  
by a mason working upon that  
pillar, who heard the shot, saw  
this man join in the running  
crowd and pass around the  
Queen's statue.

## The Revolver in a Hat.

"He will say that he saw a  
European come along, following  
this Chinese crowd. I shall then  
establish that the hat was taken  
by two Chinese men, who took it  
to the pavement, that they were  
running and that they were fol-  
lowed at some distance, by the  
prisoner, who in turn was fol-  
lowed by Captain Morgan, so that  
there is no dispute at all between  
me and the Crown as to the fact  
that, whether or not he was the  
right man, prisoner was running  
on the pavement and being chased  
by Capt. Morgan. But he was  
preceded by two other Chinese  
who ran along that pavement, and  
he was accompanied by other men  
who were running abreast of  
these people, on the road. I shall  
establish out of the mouth of a  
man working on the Bank annex,  
and who had a perfect view of all  
that took place, that the two lead-  
ing Chinese, as they got to the  
corner of the gardens, turned  
sharp to the right into Des Voeux  
Road, that the second one took  
out of a hat, which he was carry-  
ing under his arm, a revolver, and  
threw it over the rails into the  
Bank gardens, replaced his hat  
and went along Des Voeux Road  
past the Russ-Asiatic Bank and  
away. That others of the men  
turned to the left and went past  
the Law Courts, and about four,  
including "the little man" they  
speak of (the prisoner) runningin the pavement, went up Wardley  
Street.

## Chinese Evidence.

"You may say, and are entitled  
to say if you like, it's all very  
well calling all these Chinese  
workers and building men; but we  
know what Chinese witnesses are  
like." The general condemnation  
of their evidence is that it is un-  
certain and unworthy. You may  
be able to take that view in some  
cases; you cannot in this case  
unless you give the same treat-  
ment to the witnesses called on  
behalf of the Crown. If it is pos-  
sible to find a collection of wit-  
nesses who so diametrically con-  
tradict each other, are opposed in  
practically every essential detail  
in regard to this occurrence, I  
should be very much surprised  
indeed. In this case Capt. Morgan  
and Green daily contradict each  
other in very many materials.  
Green contradicts them in turn,  
the freeman contradicts them all,  
and the prisoner again tells a  
story not in accord with anybody  
else. I don't blame them for this  
unhappy state of affairs. It is a  
common occurrence where people  
are called upon to put on record  
after the event what has happened  
at the event, and none of them  
in agreement on any detail  
at all. But that is not to be taken  
as against the prisoner. If they  
are uncertain it is, of course, the  
Crown's misfortune; and if there  
is any doubt at all left in your  
minds when you come to take the  
evidence and judge it, you will, of  
course, remember the well-known  
and old rule that that doubt is  
to be given to the prisoner. But  
I do believe that when you have  
heard the evidence that I have to  
put before you, which it is our  
good fortune to get through send-  
ing round to the various contrac-  
tors to find out what they knew  
about the prisoner, you will find  
that we have been able to get  
evidence that establishes beyond  
doubt his innocence."

I'm telling you

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## Prisoner's Evidence.

The prisoner was the first wit-  
ness called for the defence. He  
deposed: I am a ship's cook and  
coolie. My last ship was the  
Kwanchow. I left her when she  
stopped—when the strike began.  
When the strike broke out, I stay-  
ed in a club, the Hongkong and  
Wuchow Navigation Club—a club  
for seamen running between these  
ports. I was there between ten  
and twenty days, after which I  
went home to Chan-thun. I stayed  
there from 2nd to 22nd February,  
when I went to Canton, for one  
night, returning to Hongkong by  
train on the morning of the 23rd.  
I slept at the club. I came down  
to get something to do. I expect-  
ed to get a job at the Naval Yard.  
I knew a man named An Chung,  
a coolie there. He asked me to  
wait for him somewhere about  
there, as I would not be allowed  
into the yard. He would meet  
me at noon. On that day, 24th  
February, I went to Stanley Street,  
after 10 a.m. to have my rice.  
Then I went to the Praya, via the  
Central Market, and then along  
the Praya in the direction of the  
Naval Yard. I don't know Hong-  
kong very well. When I reached  
where a new pier is being made,  
I turned in towards Queen's  
Statue. I had never seen the  
Queen's Statue before. Near the  
statue I was watching people  
plastering up pillars. Then I  
heard a bang, like a fire-cracker.  
I was standing on the right side  
of the statue, with my back to  
the seafront. I saw men running  
"like flying" up the street to-  
wards the hill. They passed me.  
I turned towards the harbour and  
saw seven or eight men coming,  
running. I did not hear any  
cries, but when the men reached  
the statue they divided, some go-  
ing round by the right and some  
by the left. As so many were  
running, I ran, following the  
three or four, who came by my side.  
Some were on the middle of the  
road and some at the side. Thetwo men whom I saw first, running  
fast, went on the pavement. They  
ran straight up and disappeared.  
I ran along the pavement. There  
was not much room on the middle  
of the road, because of the pillars  
and the people running, so I took  
to the pavement. The two men  
were about 40 feet in front of  
me. I could still see them run-  
ning, but only for a little while.  
They disappeared when they  
reached the tramline. They went  
to the right, towards Central.

## Thought All were Running.

I saw several men following  
me. I thought they were running  
just as I was. I did not notice  
any foreigners. After I passed  
the tramline I ran up a narrow  
street, where a man in European  
clothing pressed me down. There  
were two or three Chinese run-  
ning behind me when I entered the  
narrow street. I got some sand  
in my eyes and I couldn't see well.  
Two of the men, who were run-  
ning in the same direction with  
me, turned towards Central and  
one towards Wanchai. I was  
wearing dark clothes. I had no  
revolver.Prisoner divested himself of his  
long coat, revealing a black coat.  
Prisoner's face was also inspected  
by the jury, at Mr. Jenkin's re-  
quest, to mark his usually open  
mouth and protruding teeth. Mr.  
Jenkin said it was not the ordi-  
nary Chinese coat. At Mr. Jen-  
kin's request the revolver in the  
case was put into prisoner's coat  
pocket. It reached almost to the  
rim. Prisoner said he had black  
trousers on; they had no pocket.Mr. Jenkin: Did you shoot any-  
body with the revolver or any  
revolver that day?

Prisoner: I did not.

The Chief Justice: How old are  
you?Prisoner: I am 24 years old.  
The hearing was adjourned  
until to-day.

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INSPECTION INVITED.CHINESE CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE.Rumoured Resignation of  
Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-Pak.

A meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Li Po-kwai, Vice-Chairman, presiding in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Chairman. There was a good attendance.

The Chairman announced receipt of a letter from the Government advising that the Government had transmitted, at their expense, a telegram from the Chamber to the family of the late Sir Henry May, a former Governor of Hongkong, expressing the profound sympathy of the Chamber with Lady May in her sad bereavement.

Mr. Li Po-kwai said that rumours had been afloat recently that his tenure of office having expired, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, senior Chinese representative on the Legislative Council, had tendered his resignation. He need not expatiate on the public spirit of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and the excellent work which he had done both as Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and Chinese representative on the Legislative Council. Many were the organizations that had requested the Chamber to induce Mr. Lau Chu-pak to continue in office.

Mr. Hung Kam-chuen said that there were not many Chinese in the Colony with the experience in commercial and other matters of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, whose resignation from the Legislative Council, if true, would certainly evoke the greatest regret among the Chinese community. The present thriving condition of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce was, in a great measure, due to the unlagging interest of Mr. Lau Chu-pak who was their Chairman. Mr. Hung suggested that the Chamber send a letter to the Government recommending the retention of Mr. Lau Chu-pak and that another letter be sent to Mr. Lau urging him to continue the good service which he had done for the Chinese residents as their representative on the Council.

The suggestion was accepted.

## Imports and Exports.

The report of a Sub-Committee appointed by the Chinese Chamber to examine and report on the draft Order in Council and the Bill to provide for the registration of imports and exports was read to the meeting by the Chairman. With reference to the draft Order in Council, paragraph 1 (1), the Sub-Committee suggested that a bona fide traveller leaving the Colony be allowed to take with him Hongkong silver subsidiary coins up to \$50 instead of \$30, as very often people leaving the Colony for the interior of China took with them Hongkong subsidiary coins considerably over the latter amount. The Sub-Committee considered the limit of \$50 to be reasonable.

With regard to the proviso to this paragraph which exempted Chinese dollars, silver bullion and silver dollars passing through the waters of the Colony, i.e. without landing or transshipment, the Sub-Committee suggested that the proviso also apply to such articles transhipped in the harbour without landing—transferred direct from one ship to another.

The Sub-Committee, in their report, requested the Government that Section 5 (2) in the draft Ordinance be made more definite as to the importation or exportation otherwise than sea or rail.

For instance, was it to apply to articles that crossed the border at Shum Chun by means other than the railway?

The report was approved.

West Point Water Supply.

A letter had been received from Chinese living in West Point stating that the Government had restricted the water supply in that district to two hours a day. The Chairman said he had investigated the complaint and ascertained that the restriction had been caused by repairs to the pipes and mains. The curtailment of supply was but temporary and was necessary to expedite the work. There was no fear of restriction as there was abundant water in the reservoirs.

## A Detained Steamer.

In connection with the recent detention by the Chinese authorities of the Chinese steamer Ningchow for alleged smuggling, several Chinese firms, the Chairman said, had written to the Chamber, asking them to apply for the return of their cargo on the Ningchow. The Chamber had acceded to their request.

## Illicit Opium Smoking.

Mention was made by Mr. Po-kwai of the new law which regarded any place in which two persons were found smoking opium as illegal. The Chairman said that

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE PRINCE AT COLOMBO.

Colombo, March 21.

Colombo gave the Prince of Wales a magnificent reception this morning. H.M.S. Renown arrived in harbour just before sunrise, being berthed amid a large surrounding fleet of shipping dressed in rainbow fashion, to salutes of the flagship Southampton and the French cruiser Belatrix. The shining city looked vivid in the fresh morning air and humming with Lilliputian echoes of teeming life ashore. At nine o'clock Admiral Clinton Baker came aboard followed ten minutes later by the Governor, who rowed out in a most picturesque barge. At ten the Prince of Wales left the Renown in his blue and silver pinnace which steamed through a lane of gaily decorated harbour lighters moored stern to stern and crowded with cheering coolies.

His Royal Highness landed at the lower jetty which was transformed into a vast carpeted bower by lavish decorations. After inspecting a Naval Guard of Honour and a Company of the Ceylon Light Infantry, the Prince proceeded to a dais where he received addresses from the Legislative Council, Colombo Municipal Council, Chief Headman's Union, Chamber of Commerce, Low Country Products Association and the European Association of Ceylon. The Prince of Wales replied briefly and collectively. He referred to the visit of King Edward in 1875 to lay the first stone of the great breakwater and Colombo's intimate association with the Navy. He paid a special tribute to the devoted loyalty of the island.

A procession was then formed, the Prince motoring through and around Colombo, passing between more than seven miles of most enthusiastic crowds ranged in orderly array. Being a general gala day for the entire island the people had flocked in shoals from afar to see the Prince. A striking feature of the numerous assembling and clapping with a tremendous zest. The route was lined by police auxiliaries, Scouts, Guides and Lascars and Guards who were simply, but most effectively decorated. Of course nature beautiful in tropical foliage provided a gorgeous setting with frequent glimpses of the violet ocean between the clustering palm groves. Still the Cingalese made a fine display, pandals, arches, pylons, streamers and flags all blending into a riotous bas-relief of colour against their gaudy costumes. The Chalmers Granary had been transformed into a long wide colonnade of green and red splendour with wicker shamianas wherein sat the principal Indian families associated with the rice industry. One loyal enthusiast had brought five elephants down to his compound, a sight seldom seen in Colombo, and whilst these animals saluted the Prince with their trunks, the party showered him with confetti and Mr. The Prince's progress was one sustained roar of greeting, punctuated by the singing of school children. Again and again the Royal car was obliged to stop to enable the Prince of Wales to receive bouquets. The reception from the start to the finish was one magnificent furor of loyal welcome.

Colombo, crowded to suffocation, is keeping holiday in a most joyous spirit. Nothing like today's scenes have yet been witnessed during the present tour, even the enthusiasm of Burma being eclipsed. At the end of the ceremonial drive, the Prince alighted at Queen's House, where he is staying. In the afternoon he attended a garden party in the beautiful grounds surrounding the house and a dinner party given by the Governor in the evening. Colombo was gorgeously illuminated, the ships in harbour contributing to the great blaze and splendour of the scene.

## THE RAND REVOLUTION.

Cape Town, March 21.

In the course of a warmly applauded speech in the Assembly Premier Smuts declared that the gravity of the situation last week had not been sufficiently recognised. There was no doubt the revolutionaries wanted a soviet republic and expected assistance from the country. The Premier feared greatly that before the burghers could come revolutionary control would be established in Johannesburg dealing out executions and creating a blood bath with slaughter comparable to the French Revolution. Thanks to the promptness of the country's response to the Government appeal the situation was changed. Johannesburg was now almost normal.

In addition to paying a tribute to the burghers, police and Durban Light Infantry, the last named composed mostly of mere school boys, Premier Smuts praised the composure of the natives. The fear obsessed the Premier, owing to the wanton shooting of natives, that a wild native outbreak might result, which the Government would have to quell, but the natives had kept their heads. The Government had decided to try the criminals by ordinary law and had adhered to its decision to appoint an Industrial Commission, on which neither side would be represented thus securing impartiality.

## BALTIC STATES CONFERENCE.

Riga, March 21.

The Soviets have called a conference of Baltic States in Riga, while the delegates are en route to Genoa to discuss the joint programme for the Genoa Conference. It is reported from Riga that the Soviet representatives state it has been decided to establish a Socialist Republic at Yakutsk.

## SECRET WIRELESS.

Berlin, March 21.

The police have discovered a wireless installation, copies of secret codes and other documents in the house of a Communist leader. The latter has disappeared, but a member of the Municipal Council has been arrested.

the law had been the subject of a deal of argument on the Council by the Chinese members. The new legislation did not apply to people consuming Government opium, but only to smokers of illicit opium.

## General Business.

The Chairman said that a telegram had been received from Cantonese residents in Hankow during the strike, urging the Chamber to accelerate a settlement of the trouble so as to ensure the maintenance of their food supply. The Chamber had sent telegrams to Hankow and other places which had dispatched similar communications, informing them of

the settlement and thanking them for their kind exhortations.

Other business included an application by Mr. R. H. Kotewall to relinquish his post as Executive of the Chamber in charge of the English side, for six months. The application was granted and Mr. Chow Tsui-nin was appointed to act in Mr. Kotewall's place.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Chairman expressed regret at the recent death of Mr. Tong Lai-chuen, a member of the Committee. A telegram had been received from Peking thanking Mr. Tong Lai-chuen for a donation of \$5,000 towards the relief fund in the North.

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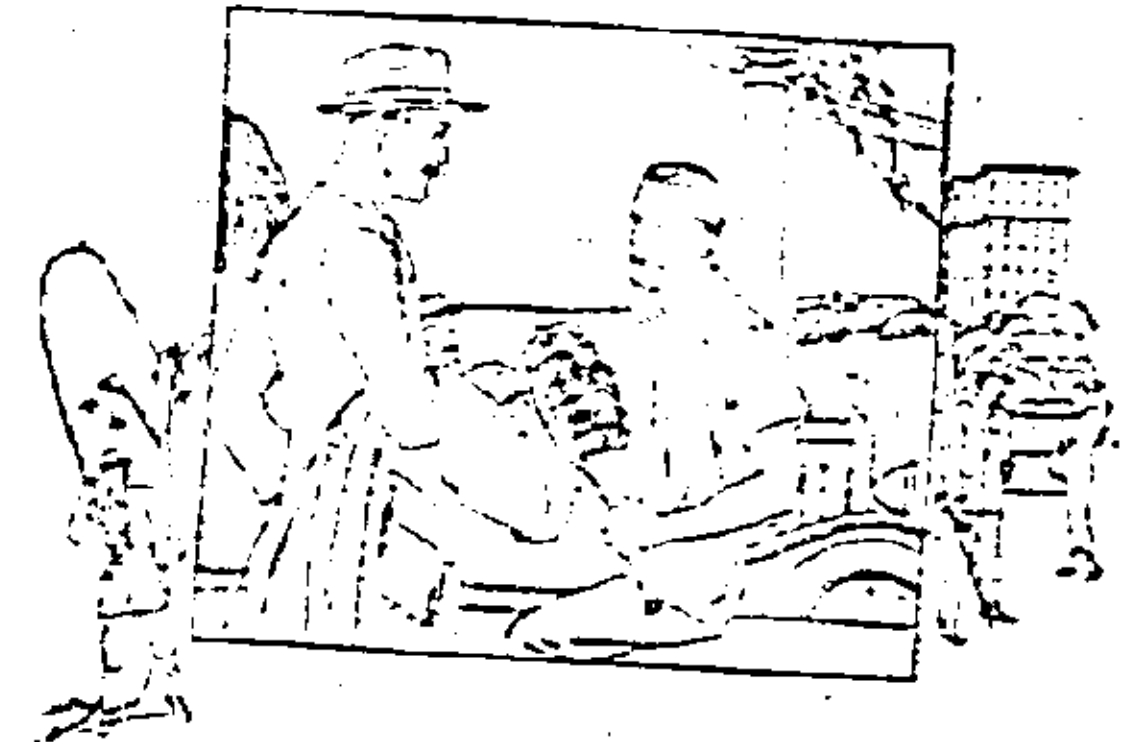
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## CHINESE NEWS.

## KRYPTOK LENSES

A Peking telegram states that in reply to a telegraphic query from the President regarding the proposed appointment of Pao Kwei-ching as Premier, Wu Fui-foo says his only demand is the dismissal of Liang Shih-yi, Yip Kuang-chuk and Chang Wu, and the cancellation of the loan secured on the salt revenues.

According to a Shanghai telegram, a rumour prevails there that Mok Wing-sun, the former Tschun of Canton, has arrived at Ping-Wong and taken over the post of Commander-in-Chief of Sun Hung-ying's forces. Preparations are being made for an attack on Kwangsi.

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## THE TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

### Yesterday's Play.

Wong Po-keung and V. Yuen...  
To-day's Matches.  
Open Singles.—Yew Man-tung v. Major C. Wilton.  
at the H.K.C.C. played their first Open Doubles.—Surg. Lt. G. H. Hayes and Major C. Wilton. Comdr. F. P. J. Penman and J. D. Vining v. F. A. Redmond and G. B. Humphreys. The latter made a Saver.  
In the same event, J. R. Wood and A. D. Ball beat D. de Leeuw and K. W. Lane 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.  
M. W. Lo and M. K. Lo, expected to reach the final, also played their first match, beating A. Grimmett and J. Pearson 6-4, 6-1, 6-1.  
In the Open Singles A. A. Rumbaba beat Capt. P. H. Davies 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.  
In the Handicap Singles—A. A. Rumbaba (2) beat N. L. Smith (1) 6-1, 6-0.  
Handicap Singles—"B"—C. G. Percival (2) beat J. Boyd (1) 6-1, 6-3, 6-3.  
Handicap Doubles.—Surg. Lt. G. H. Hayes and Major C. Wilton (5) beat G. H. Percival and A. Piercy (1) 5-7, 6-1, 6-3.  
Mixed Doubles.—R. M. Smith and Mrs. B. M. Smith walk-over from D. J. Valentine and Mrs. Forrest. P. P. J. Penman and Mrs. Wodehouse (1) beat C. E. Thomsen and Mrs. Thorne (2) 6-1, 6-1.  
To-morrow's Matches.  
Open Singles.—V. Yuenovich v. S. A. Rumbaba; J. B. Penman v. G. M. Doidwell.  
Club Championship.—L. Nelson v. G. W. Sewell.  
Handicap Singles—"A"—R. M. Smith v. R. K. Valentine.  
Handicap Doubles.—D. M. Larkins and C. V. Mark v. G. Miskin and C. Blaker; E. G. Lammert and J. A. Worswick v. A. S. Exell and A. G. Simpson.  
Mixed Doubles.—Y. M. Grayburn and Mrs. Grayburn v. C. E. Brown and Miss Stevens; G. R. Sayer and Mrs. Sayer v. A. D. Ball and Miss Harrison.

### CONSIGNEES.

#### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.  
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CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer "DEMODOCUS"

are hereby notified that the cargo has been brought forward by s.s. "Troilus" and will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th March.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th March, will be subject to rent and any additional charges for cooie hire incurred.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 7th April, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are urgently requested to make prompt arrangements for removing or storing cargo. Failure to do so will result in congestion in the godowns, which will entail delay in the return of subsequent cargoes.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th March, 1922.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

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Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 17th March, 1922.

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All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

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Hongkong, 17th March, 1922.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer "TROILUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th March.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th March, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 7th April, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are urgently requested to make prompt arrangements for removing or storing cargo. Failure to do so will result in congestion in the godowns, which will entail delay in the return of subsequent cargoes.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th March, 1922.

### CONSIGNEES.

#### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

S.S. "BENVORLICH"

Consignees of Cargo from Antwerp, Middlesbrough, London and Straits Ports per the above-mentioned steamer are hereby notified that all cargo, with the exception of Explosives and Heavy Lifts, has been brought forward from Singapore per s.s. "BENALDER" and is now being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all cargo remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st April, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LIMITED.  
Agents.  
Hongkong 18th March 1922.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

#### THE S.S. "TRACIA"

Consignees of Cargo from Trieste, Venice, Port Said, Aden, Colombo & Penang per above mentioned steamer are hereby notified that a portion of cargo overcarried to Shanghai owing to the recent strike at Hongkong has been returned to this port per same steamer.

Consignees are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

#### S.S. "SATSUMA"

Consignees are hereby notified that cargo discharged at Shanghai account Strike conditions is being forwarded on the s.s. "Endicott" due Hongkong March 19th. It is recommended that consignees make necessary insurance arrangements owing to the transshipment.

THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.,  
THE ADMIRAL LINE.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th March, 1922.

### CONSIGNEES.

#### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

From CALCUTTA & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo for Hongkong per

s.s. "LAISANG"

are hereby notified that owing to the strike of cargo and wharf coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be overcarried and landed at Shanghai and/or at Kobe. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting Insurance, etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.  
Friday, 20th February, 1922.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

#### THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON and STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENALDER"

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st April, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 25th March, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LIMITED.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1922.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

#### TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

S.S. "ANYO MARU"

The above-named steamer having arrived on Monday, the 20th March, 1922, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Cargo that could not be landed into the godowns owing to scarcity of space, will be kept in lighters at Consignees' risk and expense.

Storage will be assessed on all landed cargo remaining undelivered after 27th March, 1922. Date for examination of all broken, chafed and damaged packages will be advised later.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.  
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1922.

### CONSIGNEES.

#### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship "PINETREE STATE"

having arrived from Seattle, Wash., via ports, on 16th inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hon Shan Godown Co., Nos. 16 and 17, Kennedy, Town Place, Hongkong, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 2.30 p.m. on 22nd inst., by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.,  
United States Shipping Board,  
Emergency Fleet Corporation,  
Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,  
5th Floor, Union Building,  
Hongkong, 17th March, 1922.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

#### "GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

M.V. "GLENAMOY"

From UNITED KINGDOM and INTERMEDIATE Ports.

M.V. "GLENARA"

From UNITED KINGDOM and INTERMEDIATE Ports.

Consignees of cargo by the above vessels are hereby informed that same has been returned from Shanghai by M. V. "GLENADE" to-day and all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th March 1922, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 25th March, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th March, 1922.

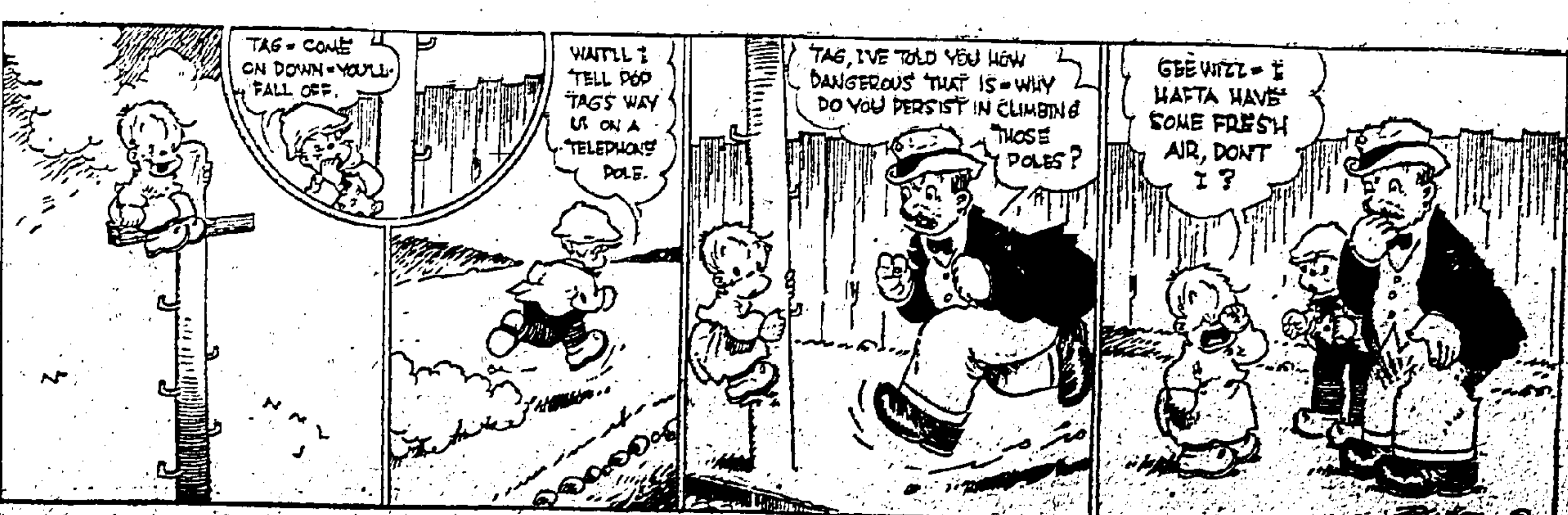
### LOOKING FOR LONDON SCOTS.

With a view to recruiting to their full strength of 714 from business houses, the London Scottish Territorials marched through the City of London.

## FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

## Seeking Atmosphere

## BY BLOSSER





You will enjoy a luxurious bath by using

**WATSON'S**  
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Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$30 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., 8, Queen's Road, Canton, who are our agents there.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1922.

### THE BOLSHEVICS AND GENOA.

Recent cables have made it clear that there is every prospect of Bolshevik representatives attending the Genoa Conference. One would have expected them, in view of the plight of their country, to be humble and unassuming in mien, but, judging from recent statements made by Trotsky and Chicherin, they will go to the conference in anything but a contrite or penitent mood. Trotsky says: "We will go to Genoa if we are invited, but if a trial of strength on the battlefield is wanted, the Red Army will do its duty." That bellicose attitude is re-echoed by Chicherin, who indulges in a protest against other countries pre-arranging cut-and-dried policies. These declarations, taken together with Trotsky's references to "the capitalist organisers of the Genoa Conference," reveal the Bolshevik leaders to be in a somewhat angry and rather offensive frame of mind.

It will be illuminating to see what manner of reception the Bolsheviks will receive when they meet the representatives of civilised Europe round the conference table. In point of fact, they will be appearing to ask help. Of that we may be sure. And they will be there as representatives of a land which by their theories has been dragged back into semi-barbarism. Presumably, they will want capital, despite the fact that that is the pet devil of Communism. And the probability is that these Bolsheviks will be called upon to explain a deal regarding their activities in other lands. For it must not be forgotten that for four years the Moscow Third Internationale has been seeking to stir up revolutionary movements and to institute the "rule of the proletariat" in England, France, Germany and Italy. We hope the Allied delegates will seek a little enlightenment on this issue.

Before the Allies can consent to full intercourse with Russia, these Bolshevik leaders will have to give some guarantee that private property will be respected and life made safe. And there will also need to be some understanding with regard to Russian debts, old and new. It will have to be shown that Russia is capable of being revived and that if help is rendered her, no obstacles will be placed in the way of those essaying the task. As one writer recently expressed it, if it cannot be shown that Russia can be revived and trade made safe, then these Bolshevik emissaries may as well get back to Moscow, revert to straight Communism and finish up the job of making Russia a wolf-haunted waste. If they want to be listened to, they will need to produce something more tangible and practical than visionary Bolshevik dreams.

### NOTES & COMMENTS.

#### The Letter "R."

A few weeks ago Prof. H. E. Palmer, who is about to visit Japan, delivered a lecture in London in the course of which he stated that the Japanese experience a difficulty in articulating the letter "r." The remark was somewhat surprising, seeing that the "r" sound is fairly common among them. Picking up a Kobe paper the following caught our eyes at a glance: Namura, Burin Yoko, Rakuyo-maru, Arakura. If Prof. Palmer had attributed the weakness in "r" to the Chinese, who do not use the sound, he would have been in nearer accord with fact. Everybody has heard coolies (carrying a likely passenger to travel in his "licksha").

A correspondent writing in a Home paper makes this suggestion that the professor confused the two races. Educated Chinese, of course, speedily acquire the sound and pronounce it perfectly. The correspondent referred to adds that during his residence in the Land of the Rising Sun he found the difficulty of the inhabitants there to be with "r," in rendering his Christian name of Wilfred they substituted "r." Thus the two Mongolian races directly reverse each other's vocal procedure.

#### Curiosities in Wills.

Wealthy testators have a tendency to economy in stationery. It is found that the late Mr. Kennedy Jones, who was associated for a number of years with Lord Northcliffe, disposed of his fortune in a document of 97 words pencilled on a piece of scribbled paper. We had an impression that a will not written in ink was void, or at least voidable. Mr. Kennedy Jones, it may be remarked, signed in ink. There was, in fact, some difficulty in obtaining a grant of probate, but this was because of the clause being incomplete. Earl Halsbury, it appears, was similarly frugal of stationery. He made three wills at different times, one being written on a half sheet of notepaper. The last one, prepared by Earl Halsbury himself, seventeen years ago, Lord Chancellor, was so faulty that in this case also there was some delay before it could be admitted to probate. Probably the most astonishing case on record is that of Lord St. Helier, who was President of the Probate Division for many years, yet left a will which transgressed elementary rules.

#### German Taxpayers.

A communication from the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* is of interest to nationals of the Allied countries in connection with the discussion regarding Germany's ability to meet reparation claims. The correspondent states that an extraordinary feud is proceeding between the millionaire taxpayers (or non-taxpayers) of the Vogtland lace-making region and the tax collectors. A tax estimation commission recently took steps to ascertain the income of the wealthiest residents and demand notes were sent out. In response the collectors have received intimidatory letters, some being threatened with death. Books were examined in 64 cases, and it was found that income to the extent of seven million marks had been concealed. A firm employing 150 workers declared its profits at M. 300,000, which was about one-tenth of the true amount, and worse instances have come to light, more than one large manufacturer having the assurance to return his income at about that of a crossing-sweeper. Most of these people were found to be keeping two sets of books. Notice to appear in court has been served upon a number of the evaders. Disclosures like this should be remembered when considering the reparations problem.

### CANTON SENSATION.

#### Attempt to Assassinate Chan King-ming.

Our Canton correspondent says it is reported that a would-be assassin has been caught at night in the headquarters of the Civil Governor, Chan King-ming, with a revolver and a sword in his possession. The intruder had a pass in his possession and he attempted to see the Civil Governor, but was arrested by the guard, on suspicion. The man is said to have confessed that he was sent by a certain person to assassinate the Civil Governor, and it is reported that he was shot on the night of his confession.

### DAY-BY-DAY.

#### THE MILL WILL NEVER GRIND WITH THE WATER THAT IS FAST.

"Round the Town," by "Gadabout," is held over until to-morrow.

A coolie was injured in the face by a flying piece of rock during blasting operations at Shaukiwan yesterday. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Yesterday's health return shows two cases of plague (both Chinese) and two occurrences of small-pox (one Indian and one Chinese), one of which was fatal.

In the early hours of this morning a highway robbery took place at Causeway Bay near the Polo ground. A riksha coolie was stopped at this point by two men, and, after being subjected to some measure of violence, was robbed of his day's earnings, which amounted to a dollar and forty cents.

All the Catholics of Hongkong are cordially invited to attend the Mission which will be given by a Maryknoll Father in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. The Mission will begin on Monday, March 27, and will end on Passion Sunday, April 2nd, 1922. A sermon will be delivered every day. The sermon will commence each day at 6 p.m.—*Advt.*

The Coronet Theatre shows Mary Pickford in her great First National comedy "The Hoodlum" for the last time this evening. To-morrow it will screen Marshall Neilan's sensational newspaper drama "Go and Get It." The Kowloon Theatre presents Mary Minter in "Jenny, Be Good" for the last time this evening. To-morrow it will screen "The Hoodlum."

One of the most popular officers on the China Station is proceeding home in the person of Surgeon-Commander A. H. Joy, Surgeon-Commander Joy first came to China in 1911 and served on the station until 1913, and at the conclusion of the war he was again posted to China, first on H. M. S. Kinsha and later on the Bae. He has now completed his two years' service out here.

The Canton Municipality has been instructed by the government that a detailed report concerning the names, localities, memberships of the different guilds or associations which are registering in the Municipal Office, should be submitted to the government for investigation. Hereafter all new registered guilds or associations should also be reported to the government every month.

The proprietors of the different Canton-Hongkong steamers have recently announced that the usual scale of passage fare of their steamers will be hereafter changed. An increase of 30 cents will be added to the usual rate of 1st. class passage fare; 20 cents increase will be made to the 2nd class, and 10 cents to the third class. The usual rates of freight will also be increased 10 per cent.—*Canton Times.*

A splendid drama in five parts, "The Double Standard," in which Roy Stewart and Joseph Gould take the leading roles, will be screened at the Hongkong Theatre matinee and 9.15 p.m. performances to-day. After the interval new scenes from the *Screen Magazine* and *Universal comedies* will be shown. The 12th and 13th episodes of "The Woman in the Web" will be screened at 7.15 p.m.

#### PROPOSED PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION.

Desirous of being represented by a body similar to the China Association or the Japanese National Corporation, a movement is at present on foot among the local Portuguese community for the formation of a society to be known as the Liga Portuguesa do Extremo-Oriente. Meetings on the subject have been held at the Club Lusitano at which the feeling found expression that it was time such an institution came into existence which would be able to make representations to the Home Government on all matters concerning Portuguese rights and customs in the Far East. The community is now being circulated regarding the matter, and ladies are invited to join. A public meeting will be convened at an early date to consider the whole subject.

### PRAYA MURDER.

#### Fresh Evidence Called.

#### AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE

Something rather unusual has happened in connection with the Praya murder trial. This morning about ten o'clock a gentleman from one of the offices in Queen's Building visited the Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) who is conducting the case for the Crown, and made a statement with regard to the facts of the case.

When the Court re-opened at half-past ten this morning the Attorney-General explained this to the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Reeves Davies) and asked for leave to call this additional evidence. This gentleman told him what he saw, said Mr. Kemp. He had had the statement taken and he had informed his learned friend (Mr. F. C. Jenkin, who appeared for the defence). There were two other persons employed in the same firm on the same verandah, said Mr. Kemp. He had seen one and he did not think he could add materially to the evidence. He had told Mr. Jenkin what he had said. The other man Mr. Kemp had not yet seen.

Mr. Jenkin said he received this information only a few moments before and in the short time at his disposal he asked Mr. Potter to look at the position. So far as they could find, an application by the Crown to deduce further evidence after the defence had been opened and the prisoner put into the box and examination in chief concluded—no such case could be found in the books nor in the course of their practice had they heard of such a case.

His Lordship thought the usual time to tender fresh evidence was before the commission. Mr. Jenkin said yes; that was so at Home. Here fresh evidence was served in the course of the trial. He (Counsel) had had fresh evidence in the course of this trial—of course, it was during the currency of the Crown's case and not after the conclusion.

His Lordship pointed out that the whole object in requiring notice was to give prisoner and his counsel an opportunity to meet it and if possible to answer it.

Mr. Jenkin submitted that if the application was granted the Crown could call evidence after he had called all for the defence. It might involve an interminable trial.

His Lordship asked if Mr. Jenkin's objection could be met if he were given an opportunity of considering the evidence by an adjournment.

Mr. Jenkin replied that the evidence, as indicated to him, was of such a nature that he could cross-examine at once because it was similar to that already tendered. His objection was on the principle that it was contrary to the established practice of criminal courts.

His Lordship said, of course, the Court was naturally anxious that the jury should have every possible piece of evidence before them in the Crown's interest or in the interest of the prisoner. The only point was whether he could justify it. According to His Lordship's experience it had no precedent.

Mr. Kemp said neither of them had had much time. He had not heard of this further evidence until ten o'clock. He did not know of any case where evidence had been admitted after the Crown had closed but he did not know of any decision which would make it obligatory on the Court to refuse the evidence. The cases, as far as Counsel was aware, were negative.

His Lordship thought when the preliminary hearing had been made public, as this one had been, in the Press, it was for anyone with any information to come forward and give evidence. But perhaps a gentleman sitting in Court could come forward and say he had heard a statement made by somebody and he could give a different version.

Mr. Jenkin referred to the Code of Criminal Procedure. If His Lordship expressed a desire that the Court would like to hear everything then Counsel submitted the point might be allowed with certain reservations under the Code. Mr. Jenkin suggested that they should apply to the case section 65 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which authorises a Judge to reserve any point of law for argument before the Full Court, the trial meanwhile proceeding in the usual way and the validity of any conviction being contingent on the Full Court's only right that I should go.

decision with regard to the point of law.

His Lordship thought it a point which might properly engage the attention of the Full Court and he proposed to adopt a course which was a very common one here. He would ask his learned brother to attend in chambers. He had great doubts about the point himself.

Mr. Kemp submitted that the whole question of admitting fresh evidence not on the depositions was one of prejudice to the prisoner. Mr. Jenkin could open again, put prisoner in the box again and examine in chief or he could have an adjournment if he liked.

Mr. Jenkin said in view of the statement a public officer of the standing of the Attorney-General the jury would think the evidence was of import and it not admitted might affect their minds unconsciously. Counsel suggested that His Lordship should consider the admission of this evidence subject to section 68 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

His Lordship intimated that he would confer with his brother Judge at once and was informing the jury that the Court would be adjourned when Mr. Jenkin interposed.

Mr. Jenkin withdrew his objection. He would rather have it out and see what it came to. Counsel felt that although he considered the evidence inadmissible the right thing was to hear what it really was.

His Lordship—I fully appreciate your decision under the circumstances. You do not object?

Mr. Jenkin—No.

The new witness was then called.

Mr. D. Larkins, Assistant in Messrs. Reiss and Co., Queen's Building, top floor, said his offices faced Statue Square. On Feb. 24, about 11.45, witness was sitting at his desk beside the window when he heard a report and a shout. Witness thought it was a cracker and took no notice. Somebody shouted from the verandah that a man had been shot and witness got up and looked from the verandah.

Witness saw a European, with a stick, running towards Queen's Statue from the Praya and also one or two Chinese firemen. He then looked towards the new Statue Pier and saw a riksha with the body of a man lying over the shafts on the ground. Witness then looked towards the Bank and saw a man who looked like a coolie running towards the Bank on the pavement on the side of Wardley Street, nearest the Bank gardens.

Witness watched him until he disappeared round the corner of the Bank in Wardley Street. Witness then telephoned for the ambulance and when he looked up again he saw a man being brought back from the direction of the Bank between two firemen, followed by the European.

Going back to the case, witness said there were half-a-dozen or more following behind the European. He did not notice anybody in front. When he saw the man who looked like a coolie running witness did not see anybody else running except the pursuers already mentioned.

Witness saw the Attorney-General this morning. With the exception of telephoning for the ambulance he had not communicated with the police.

Mr. Jenkin:—One of the gentlemen on the jury is in the same office as you. He did not know he was going to be summoned as a jurymen. Did you discuss the occurrence with him?

Witness replied that he mentioned the matter this morning. Who was the other gentleman on the verandah?—Mr. Bristow. He was there before you were?

Yes.

He was in the same office?—Yes.

Was he a party to this discussion with Mr. Sinclair?

Witness replied that it was not a discussion. It was to the effect that witness had certain information and he considered it his duty to report the fact to the Attorney-General.

Mr. Jenkin:—The details of the information you did not discuss?—No.

There was a lady in your office named Mrs. Evans?—Yes.

Was she on the verandah with you?—Yes.

The Attorney-General:—Mr. Sinclair is head of Messrs. Reiss and Co. in Hongkong?—Yes.

His Lordship:—What was the nature of your conversation?—I went in to see him and told him I was thinking of going to see the Attorney-General with regard to what I had seen. He replied that he could not discuss the question. If I had seen anything it was his only right that I should go.

That was all?—Yes.

Prisoner, who gave his evidence in chief yesterday afternoon, was then put back in the box for cross-examination.

His Lordship asked why one of the other men who were running was not seized, and not the prisoner. Why was he the victim?

Prisoner:—Because they went on ahead of me. Two went in the direction of the Central Market and one to Wanchai. When I arrived at the corner of the Rank I was alone.

In reply to further questions, prisoner said the other men had run past before the European arrived.

His Lordship:—How many men did you follow up the street?—Three.

When you were going up the street did you hear any shouting in Chinese, "Seize him! Stop him!"—I did not hear that.

The case is proceeding as we go to press.

### CANTON ITEMS.

#### Rice Getting Dearer.

Our Canton correspondent states that the price of rice is daily rising, on account of the dispute between the merchants and the junk people. As a result, the Committee of the Nine Benevolent Societies convened a meeting yesterday, at which it was decided to request the Civil Governor to mediate in the dispute. In the meantime the Societies will collect funds so as to enable rice to be sold at cheap rates. The Kuo Ming Tang has asked the various Labour Guilds to subscribe funds for the same purpose, and so far about \$63,000 has been promised by 120 Guilds.

It is announced in Canton that the local authorities will ask the various Guilds and the commercial community to subscribe a sum of no less than one million dollars to help meet the expenses of the expedition against the North.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY

Queer things happen on the links, but few more puzzling to arbitrators than the "bottled ball." A player at Tenby "brassied" his shot into a broken aerated water bottle, out of which it could not be played. Had there been enough liquid left in the bottle to come under the rule of "casual water" the ball might have been taken out, but the player lost the hole because there was no rule governing casual bottles. If there were, it might not have covered "soft drink" bottles. But why might not the victim smash the bottle and so recover his ball?

It is nearly three centuries the English founded Madras, which the Prince of Wales has lately been visiting. There was already existing a native village of the same name, and the new colonisers quickly erected the citadel Fort St. George. The Presidency of which Madras is the capital is both the oldest and the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal. It is almost exactly 16 years since the Prince's parents were at Madras, and since the King laid the foundation-stone of the technical institute which was erected in the city in memory of India's first Empress.

Thus a Home Journal: Various suggestions have followed our exposure of the mistaken identity nuisance in the case of "ave" and "nine" on the telephone. One correspondent proposes to call the "nine" "ninety," and others provide more or less fanciful identifications, such as the letter V for five, or nonus for nine; but our own remedy would be to cut out the nine altogether. Subscribers already "nined" could be supplied with a new number. Some people will muddle any number, as the mumber did who wanted "Mayfair Seven." The reply was that Heaven was not on the Mayfair exchange.

Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, who has been elected to the ancient and honourable office of treasurer of Gray's Inn for 1922, is a very distinguished Irish barrister, who is also a member of the English Bar. Born in 1853, he sat in the Commons for Mid-Armagh from 1891 to 1900, and was Solicitor-General for Ireland in the last two years of that period. In 1900 he was raised to the Irish Bench, and, retiring in 1913, became chairman of the Industrial Court and then member of the War Compensation Court. Like so many other men who have won wide distinction, he was president of the Oxford Union.



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## CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

## Railway Discrimination.

Sir,—A letter has appeared, in the last two or three days, over the signature "R. Chan Johnson," not only in your own valuable journal, but also in two of the others published in Hongkong.

Now it appears to me that the statements made therein should not be allowed to pass unchallenged by at least one member of that numerous travelling public whose testimony, if given, would be in quite another direction. Especially do I feel this since the local Railway authorities themselves, as public servants, are virtually defenceless, with mouths closed and hands tied. You will be aware, Sir, that I myself have no connexion, direct or indirect, with any local authority whatsoever, Railway or other.

Writing then from my personal observation, and from that of several others whom I have consulted, I affirm that, on the first-class coaches, so far from the Chinese passengers being herded together, normally, on boarding the afternoon express at about 2.55 p.m., one finds every open compartment occupied by not more than two Chinese passengers, footwear off, sprawling full-length on the seats, with the floors already decorated with the products of expectoration. I will not expatiate on the atmosphere of foul-smoke from the (to me) exceedingly unpleasant tobacco usually smoked by Chinese because, after all, this is a matter of personal taste and perhaps my own smoke is just as disagreeable to the Chinese nose.

It seems, then, all that the Railway authorities are in the habit of doing is attempting to secure reasonable comfort for everybody by holding back sufficient compartments for those Europeans who have not so much time to spare as appears to be possessed by the majority of Chinese travellers, and who accordingly cross by the last (2.45 p.m.) ferry from Hongkong. It is not a case of "anti-Chinese practice" or racial discrimination at all per se, but simply recognition of the fact that the personal habits of the majority of Chinese passengers are distinctly unpleasant to the majority of European travellers.

It is a little difficult to understand Mr. Johnson's references to other Railways. I am assured that, had he travelled on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, he would be aware that on this Chinese-owned line there was very decided discrimination in favour of European passengers.

With regard to the incident stated to have occurred in Kowloon

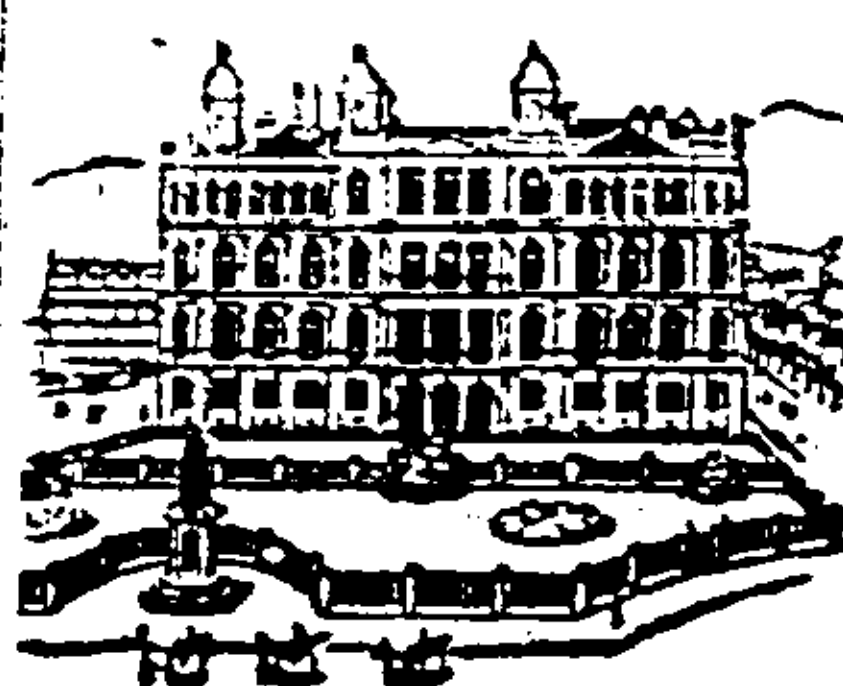
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Station. I am not particularly concerned with this, but I do think that the coach in charge was perhaps exceeding his instructions, such instructions being designed to exclude any dirty coach who might otherwise make use of the first-class lavatories, an object which would surely be as thoroughly approved by a Chinese gentleman as one of any other race.—Yours etc., E. T. Hongkong, 22nd March, 1922.

## THE PRINCE'S RACE MEETING.

This Morning's Training Times.

## PONY'S NAME.

	Distance	1/4	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	Last
		Mile	Mile	Mile	Mile	Miles	Miles	Miles	quarter
Scamperdale	1	41	1.20	1.56	2.27.2				31.2
Mountain Bear	1	44	1.22.3	1.58.1	2.34				35.4
Speckled Mouse	3/4	39	1.15	1.46.2					31.2
Flying Mouse	3/4	37	1.12.2	1.45.3					33.1
Mississimus Doleful	3/4	37	1.12	1.42.2					30.2
Enamelled Tile	3/4	34	1.17.2	1.50.3					33.1
Durley	3/4	41	1.20	1.55					34
Hurry Up	1	35	1.09	1.43	2.17				35
Pawnshop	1	37.3	1.17	1.52.3	2.24.2				31.4
Bolshevik	3/4	40	1.18	1.50					32
Knockub Leg	3/4	40	1.17	1.50					33
Mosaic Tile and Gabriel									
Junks	3/4	39	1.15	1.46.2					31.2
West River	3/4	35	1.11	1.44					33
Lighting	3/4	37	1.11.2	1.42					30.3
Sceptic Dablia	3/4	41	1.16	1.46					30
Kilmarnock and Jewel									
Dablia	3/4		1.16	1.48					32
Cassia River	3/4	36.2	1.13.3	1.45					31.2
Spotted Sand	1	36	1.13.2	1.48	2.19				31
Shining Star	3/4	37	1.13	1.46					33
Dingo	3/4	44	1.24	1.55					31
Pogo	3/4	38	1.16						36
Toyshop	1	37	1.15	1.51	2.23				38
Hope Dablia	1	36	1.11.1	1.45.2	2.16.4				31.2
Day Bird	3/4								
Rice Bird	3/4	37	1.10	1.47.2					37.2
Oberan & Wallaby	3/4	37.3	1.13.2	1.47					33.3
The Dunlin	3/4	39	1.16.2	1.49.2					33
Stephanotis	1	36.3	1.13	1.51	2.23.3				32.3
North River & Kinsha	1	41	1.17	1.51	2.24				33
Hongkong Chief	1	36	1.12	1.49	2.21				32
Sportsman Dablia	3/4	35	1.09	1.42					33
Kangaroo	3/4	39	1.18	1.51.2					33.2
Mullum in Parvo	3/4	38	1.13	1.47	2.17.4				30.4
Wilfrid Dablia	3/4	34	1.09	1.42					33
Singularity Dablia	1	39.2	1.15	1.50.2	2.22.3				32.1

## SIR EVERARD FRASER'S DEATH.

Universal Expressions of Regret.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, March 21.

All Shanghai is mourning to-day as a result of the death of Sir Everard Fraser. Every flag in the city is flying at half-mast. Expressions of regret and sympathy are universal among all nationals. The Chinese say "the death of Sir Everard Fraser is a serious loss to the community in general and particularly to British subjects."

Mr. Brooke Smith, Chairman of the Municipal Council, said:—"As senior Consul, he was at all times approachable and listened with sympathy to many difficulties encountered by the Council, who necessarily feel they have lost a friend intimately acquainted with the intricacies of government in this Settlement." E. S. Cunningham, American Consul General, said:—"The death of Sir Everard Fraser is a great loss to the Consular Body. Long service had made him particularly familiar with local conditions and the limitations of local institutions. His experience was such that we all regarded him in greater or lesser degree as an authority on matters touching the Settlement, and his opinion meant a great deal to us. His sudden death has come as a great shock to all. Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, said:—"In my relations with Sir Everard Fraser I found him

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

To-morrow's Meeting.

The agenda for to-morrow's Council meeting is as follows:—  
First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance, 1866.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to make temporary provision for the appointment of solicitors to appear in the original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain emergencies.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to restrict the employment of aliens and of former enemy aliens on certain British ships registered in the Colony of Hongkong.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1921.

In thorough sympathy with Chinese viewpoints, due to his intimate knowledge of Chinese affairs, acquired by long residence in China. Our relations have been exceedingly cordial and marked by a spirit of mutual understanding in spite of difficulties presented by some problems he was called upon to solve."

Elaborate preparations are being made for funeral services on Thursday at 4 p.m. the interment will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery. British companies of the Volunteer Corps will attend in full dress and form a guard of honour at the services in Holy Trinity Cathedral.

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# New Spring Apparel.

The point of all the fashions in fabrics is that the designers expect them to cling. They have no intention of permitting us to wear width and stiffness with it, so that a woman cannot cry out that fashion is trying to make her look less young.

If we wear circular skirts, if we wear the full peasant skirts of the Russians, if we forsake the straight and narrow path in skirts, then, at least, the mills have seen to it that women will not look like barrels. Grace and slenderness will be maintained. Youth may be simulated even when one has it not. Creps and silk tricot, foulards and kashas, may swirl into astounding widths considering the recent attenuated condition of our clothing, but they have a trick of sinking into not ingress, of collapsing to soap-bubble proportions. It is thus that the fashion-builders make their peace with the public. They know they are headed for another revival of artificial gowns with much material of flowers and highly patterned silks and velvets of all the fashions that war and danger have abolished temporarily, but they won't tell us the secret of their hopes. They merely hand us the wide

crowns, also a wide cape of black satin, and black slippers with buckles of red beads and red heels.

One curious frock is of plain white silk tricot with skirt covered with bands of black dots. Sleeves and neck are edged with the same work.

Even when women continue to wear black they do something erratic to it. They add wide Russian bands of red and blue embroidery made of applied cloth in bold design and run the small sleeves to the wrists for example.

There are sand and putty-coloured tricot blouses designed by the dress-makers for a special group of patrons that have their dim-coloured surfaces covered by wild embroidery done in bands of lattice work or cross stitch in the several colours Bakat used in his ballet. Hats are made at the same time to go with such blouses evidently for their crowns are embroidered in the same manner even though the brims are of flexible straw.

The hat of crepe de chine which last summer gave us the appearance of having been governmentally restrained by a uniform has been replaced by a hat of this silk tricot

knees, a square Russian tunic of the same fabric and workmanship, a splendid belt of black and white woven braid with links of metal inserted and a huge metal buckle. The width of the bloomers, the squareness of the tunic, the large sleeves and the high collar give the costume the effect of a most complete gown. One does not realize the absence of a skirt.

**RETURN OF THE EVENING GOWN.** Just as we had accustomed ourselves to the comfortable idea of slipping into a half-frock for whatever gaiety offers itself in the electric hours, here comes the full décolletage, ceremonial drapery and presence of much formality in the new evening gowns.

Crepe de chine, even in its printed weave, is not the choice for the spring evening frocks. Satin, chiffon, silver lace, gold embroidered crepe, are fabrics that come again into the limelight as suitable for the frocks that again expose the shoulders, the arms, and much of the back. The oblong décolletage for formal affairs after the lights are turned on, is threatened from every side.



Unusually long of white silk tricot with white skirt dotted with black in even rows. Black dots outline the neck and sleeves. The belt is of the fabric.

## THE CHARM OF APPLIQUE. MODES FOR THE SPORTS GIRL.

Years ago applique designs on rough, unbleached cotton or linen were very popular, and brought about their modern interpretation on net and silk. But the pendulum of fashion, however, is swinging back in the direction of old-world designs in simple washable materials.

For nursery and bedrooms nothing could be more attractive than bedspread, curtains and covers to match in unbleached linen, with a bold design of conventional flowers worked along the ends and sides of the curtains, the centre of the bedspread, and on the backs and arms of the chairs.

The predominant colour should be repeated in the narrow binding for the edges and lining of curtains if you wish fairly substantial hangings.

For nursery use it is well to cut out queer animals and outline the design in some vivid contrasting colour. A tablecloth for the small folk could be bordered with the whole alphabet in various colours, and in the centre a large bird in yellow and red.

Crawling rugs should be of thick flannelette, with the design of birds and beasts in red twill, with a binding edge of the same material.

From Paris comes the decree that all the smartest frocks for the coming sporting season are to be made of white fabrics. Linen, voile, organdie, broadcloth, and ubiquitous crepe-georgette, in every shade from ivory to dead Chinese white, are consequently being used for the newest French models. It remains to be seen, however, if society will take up the idea with the same enthusiasm as the smart dressmakers and designers, who have no need to concern themselves with the question of increased laundry charges and cleaners' bills.

For this reason it seems likely that the other colours—a new shade of apricot and a lovely tone of pink—are more likely to predominate even in dresses for use on smart occasions; while other pleasing little tennis frocks made up in the new natural-coloured Tussock silk, printed in Chinese designs in black, are so charming that they cannot fail to excite universal admiration. These are simply made in chemise style, with narrow belts of black patent leather, and guaranteed to wash like the proverbial rag, they are practical in the best sense of the word.

Plain coloured Tussock frocks—also of the washing variety—are being shown on all sides; the prettiest of all are decorated with el borate Mexican drawn-thread work. This same effective trimming is applied to linen frocks, which cannot be so warmly recommended for practical purposes on account of the fact that they are rather apt to crush easily, and really require to be ironed every time they are worn.

Those who do adopt linen dresses will find the smartest models of the moment are trimmed with narrow crocheted lace. This is used to outline the neck décolletage and the still-short sleeves, while novelty belts made of knotted string keep the waist in position. Even these frocks manage to show the fashionable uneven hem, which is achieved by the addition of smart little side panels that are gathered on to the sides a little below the hip line and allowed to drop lower than the hem itself. But there are even hems to be found on some of the latest models.



skirts and the bodices with much material and tell us to be happy. And, so far, we are.

### INSISTENCE UPON SILK TRICOT

We are getting into ankle-length skirts now we are looking with more than tolerance upon the jumper blouse which hugs the hips and does not flare. We are talking much of side drapery for general acceptance instead of straight lines.

It appears at the present moment that the fabric known as silk tricot, of which there are many weaves, under various names will have a large number of admirers. The dressmakers are making up ingenious frocks in it to catch the eye.

Extraordinary clothes are featured in this material. No one keeps to the grey and beige tones. There is a bright red gold colour that looks immensely well. It is built with a square Russian blouse held in by a wide Perizian belt of silver embroidery, and ornamentation which is repeated at hem of skirt, at edge of sleeves and neck. To offset so much blaze there is a sweeping hat of black satin with the silk tricot used as a draped

or jersey. The brim is stretched into a regular outline and the crown is draped high in front to a Russian point, or low and far out at the sides to give the extended width across the ears; this fashion has no intention of being ousted by another.

### MILES OF BRAID USED.

One of the striking frocks achieves a most unusual effect through a plaid design arranged of braid, made into a tunic of equal length with the skirt and dropped over it a band of silver roes holding it at hips. The lower sleeve is made of the braid without a lining and the shoulder straps, five of them, are also of braid.

The square Chinese trousers of gorgeous fabrics worn under thin dance frocks and with colourful tunics as negligees are not the models which inspire the new trousered effect in women.

As a more picturesque addition to the conventional trouser idea is the Cossack suit, exploited by those who like the limelight thrown on them. This has white broadcloth bloomers embroidered in black braid designs above the



Morning frock of blue silk tricot made with overblouse banded with red and blue embroidery. The skirt is somewhat full, but short and the colourful banding finishes it.

## FOR THE WOMAN WHO SEWS.

Dress of to-day owes its smartness, not so much to the actual frock one wears as to those charming accessories that cost so much to buy, but which are often so easy and inexpensive to make at home.

One of the prettiest and most effective toilettes taken out to Monte Carlo this season consisted of a simple rose crepe georgette dress. The frock was bought for a few pounds in the "ready to wear" department of a London store, but it was brought to perfection by a girdle of hand-plaited pink and silver, satin ribbon; this was allowed to hang in long strands

down one side, and was weighted with little clusters of velvet roses to match these on the wide-brimmed pink crinoline straw hat that completed this toilette.

In the same way wonders can be worked by applying a little darned embroidery and a fringe of monkey fur to the hem of the most ordinary-looking georgette or jersey jumper. A "harness" girdle or an apron-fronted ceinture fashioned of a deep band of black sequin trimming, from which falls a full-length fringe of knotted black silk, makes a charming trimming which would do a great deal towards bringing an all-white or all-black dress up-to-date.

Spanish combs, made of wired gold or silver lace, can also be made by the homemaker, who might also turn her attention to wiring several similar "fans" of lace and use them to adorn a plain crinoline or satin-covered hat.

Accessories for evening wear are equally easy to make. A tulip rosette, backed with fronds of ostrich feathers or tufts of monkey fur, will do wonders in bringing an ordinary pair of Court shoes up-to-date, while floral fringes (with headress wreaths to match) do much to transform a plain evening frock of unpretentious design into a thing of beauty. In the same way a satin cape can't be turned into a smart theatre wrap by the addition of a fringed hem made on a macrame board or cushion at home. It is a good idea to contrive an upstanding frill or ruffle of satin or chiffon edged with some-made artificial roses in different shades of silk.

For the woman who knits, the fashionable Shetland "undies" are easily made at home, and afford a pleasant occupation for a leisure evening. Camisoles with knitted shoulder straps are very popular just now.



Sport gown of grey silk tricot in "puce," with tunic fashioned of silk braid arranged in open-work squares. This appears on sleeves and as a collar band. The girdle is of silver roses.







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Empress of Asia	May 31	June 17	June 28
Empress of Russia	June 11	June 28	July 9
Empress of Japan	June 25	July 12	July 23
Empress of Asia	July 8	July 25	Aug 5
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Via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

Ship	For Seattle	For Victoria	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
S.S. Pinetree State	Mar. 24.	Mar. 24.	Mar. 24.	Apr. 11.
Wenatchee	Apr. 6.	Apr. 6.	Apr. 6.	Apr. 26.
Bay State	Apr. 20.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 20.	May 9.
Keystone State	May 4.	May 4.	May 4.	May 23.
Silver State	May 18.	May 18.	May 18.	June 6.

## MANILA SERVICE.

S.S. Wenatchee	For Manila	Mar. 27.
Bay State	For Manila	Apr. 10.
Keystone State	For Manila	Apr. 24.
Silver State	For Manila	May 8.

## SAIGON—SINGAPORE—JAVA.

LAKE PARKER Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common points.

Passengers and Freight Particulars, apply to

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor, Union Building. Passenger Office. Tel. 2477 &amp; 2478. Queen's Bldg. 2, Ice House

## SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

## NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

S.S. JADDEN	10th May.
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For freight space and particulars apply to—

## BARBER STEAMSHIP LINE INC. THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478. AGENTS. 5th floor, Union Building.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ. (Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

## THE STEAMSHIP:

## "VAN OVERSTRATEN"

will be despatched to Singapore & Belawan Deli direct. 23rd March.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

## PACIFIC SHIPPING.



## AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

## Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

Via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama &amp; Honolulu.

S.S. NANKING S.S. CHINA S.S. NILE

May 30, at noon. April 25, at noon. April 4, at noon.

## Java Service

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE &amp; BATAVIA

S.S. CORJISTAN

## FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports in United States &amp; Canada

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE, GENERAL AGENT

PRINCE'S BUILDING 100, HONG STREET.  
TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. PASSENGER DEPT. & AGENT.  
No. 1934. No. 2161.

## CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO.

Sailings Subject to Alteration

SHANGHAI—Regular Passenger, Mail and Cargo Service to and from Shanghai. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Fans and Light throughout.

Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

## CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO.

LO SHUN WAN—Manager.

## NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., &amp; China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.)

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman &amp; Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK

Sailings from Hongkong:

"ENIGHT TEMPLAR" via Suez Canal 30th March.

"CITY OF ORAN" via Suez Canal 10th April.

† Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG &amp; CANTON REISS &amp; CO. CANTON

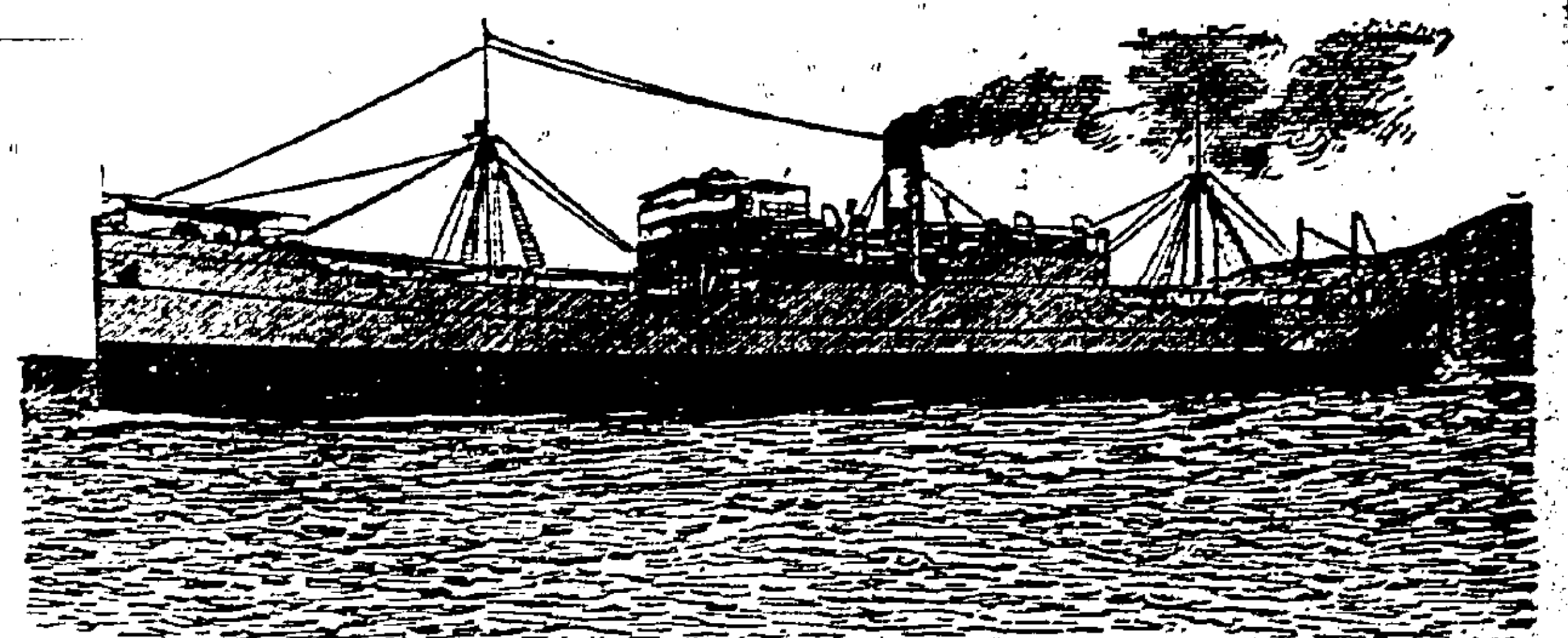
## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.  
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S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W. 5,195 ton gross

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.  
to the order of the British Government

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.S.C. M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

In a report dealing with a meeting of merchants and shippers held at the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange, London, when the British Federation of Traders' Associations was formed, the following statement appeared:—"The merchants offered to meet the shipowners under the auspices of the Imperial Shipping Committee with a view to drawing up a fair and equitable bill of lading. The shipowners agreed. This was incorrect. The statement should have read:—"The merchants present stated that they had power to pledge themselves on behalf of the interests they represented to agree to a bill of lading, and they therefore made an offer to meet the shipowners (under the auspices of the Imperial Shipping Committee) with a view to drawing up a fair and equitable bill of lading acceptable to all parties. The shipowners present agreed to consult their colleagues in the India Homewards Conference and report to the Imperial Shipping Committee as to whether they were prepared to send representatives to such meeting."

## NETHERLANDS INDIES—FINANCIAL POSITION.

In reference to the 1922 Budget, the *Nieuwe Indië* committee has called the attention of the First Chamber in Holland to the financial position of the D.E.I. The committee arrives at the conclusion that the deficits in 1917-1922 are chiefly the result of the war; that the temporary difficulties then created might have been avoided by increasing the revenues at the right time; that the assertion that a wasteful economic policy had caused the difficulties had been adequately disproved by the Budget figures; that, on the contrary, in the years of crisis, Holland had not been sufficiently alive to the social duties which it owed to the D.E.I.; that the proposed retrenchments are a menace to the strength of the people and that the favourable proportion between the value of the State property and the national debts justify loans to cover deficits.

## FAR EASTERN MATCH TRADE.

The Swedish match industry seems to be uninfluenced by the general depression, reports a Stockholm correspondent. It is quickly recovering the ground lost during the war. The supremacy it had established in many parts of the world, especially the Far East and South America, was then well-nigh lost. The cheapness of the Japanese article was telling heavily against the Swedish. With the return of more normal conditions of freight, etc., added to the increasing costs of labour in Japan, Swedish competition has been revived, with marked success. Representatives of the Japanese match industry are at present in Sweden to endeavour to arrange an agreement with the Swedish Match Factories' Union to regulate competition in the Far East.



Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

**P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.**

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TRAITS &amp; BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DEVANHA	8,000	29th Mar.	M's, London & Antwerp
SICILIA	16,500	31st Mar.	S'pore, Colombo & Bombay
NOVARA	8,900	12th Apr.	M's, London & Antwerp
KALYAN	9,000	26th Apr.	M's, London & Antwerp

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TAKADA	7,000	29th Mar.	(Singapore, Penang, Rangoon, via Singapore & Calcutta)
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## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA	6,000	3rd April	(Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne)
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## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN.

BANCA	8,000	23 Mar. (Flight)	Amoy, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama
KALYAN	9,000	25 Mar. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

## WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passenger Messengers only, more than 200 ft. x 10 ft. x 10 ft. will be provided at the Company's Office up to the day of departure.

For Passage Rates, Handbags, Freight, etc. apply to:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO.

22, Des Voeux Road, Central.

**CLEN AND SHIRE.**

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA &amp; JAPAN Service.

## OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
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M.V. "GLENAPP"	22nd March
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	15th April

## HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
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M.V. GLENARA	5th Apr.	GENOA, LONDON, EDAM, HAMBURG
GLENARIFFE	14th Apr.	GENOA, LONDON, EDAM, HAMBURG
GLENOLIE	14th May	GENOA, LONDON, EDAM, HAMBURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:-

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

AGENTS THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3595.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	For
Tjibodas	Japan (Shanghai)	25th Mar.	28th Mar.	Java via Rika
Tjikini	Japan	26th Mar.	3rd Apr.	Shanghai, M'sar
Tjiluwong	Java	28th Mar.	4th Apr.	Shanghai, Japan

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	For
Tjibodas	Java	14th Apr.	16th Apr.	San Pedro
Tjikini	Vancouver	21st Apr.	24th Apr.	Java
Tjiluwong	Java	24th Apr.	26th Apr.	M's, S.F.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

**N. Y. K.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SPATTLE &amp; VANCOUVER via Shanghai &amp; Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. &amp; Canada.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd May, at 11 a.m.

(To be transhipped at Kobe into YOKOHAMA MARU.)

MARSEILLES, LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, etc.

KAMO MARU ... Sunday, 26th Mar. at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Sunday, 2nd Apr. at 11 a.m.

IAMBURG via LONDON &amp; ROTTERDAM.

DAKAR MARU ... Friday, 14th April.

LIVERPOOL, via MARSEILLES.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... First half of April.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE via Manila, etc.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 23rd Mar. at 2 p.m.

NISKU MARU ... Tuesday, 18th April at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

MAYEBASHI MARU ... Sunday, 9th April.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS &amp; BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th March.

COMBA via Singapore, Penang &amp; Colombo.

AWA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd March.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang &amp; Rangoon.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Monday, 27th March.

SAGASAKI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 14th April at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

BOSTON MARU ... Friday, 24th Mar.

WAKASA MARU ... Thursday, 23rd Mar.

For further information apply to:-

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

**DODWELL & CO., LTD.**

## REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK &amp; BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK &amp; BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" Sailing on or about 3rd April.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" Sailing on or about 17th April.

## ALLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Legant, Black, Sea and Danube Ports.

Fiume having been reopened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing middle of April.

For BRINDISI, VENICE &amp; TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "MERANTY" Sailing on or about 29th March.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "MONA" Sailing about the end of April.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:-

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone 1000 Agents.

**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES &amp; AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer. Arrives Hongkong. Leaves Hongkong.

From Australia. For Australia.

These dates cannot be relied on.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Passes are booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield &amp; Swire.

Telephone No. 35. Agents.

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

## FREIGHT &amp; PASSENGER SERVICE

## OUTWARDS.

City of Calcutta 1st April. Shanghai, (Kobe &amp; Yokohama).

## HOMEWARDS.

City of Simla 25th Mar. M's, L'or, R'dam &amp; H'burg

City of Calcutta 1st May.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to:-

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS &amp; Co. Canton General Agents.

## COASTAL SHIPPING.

**INDO CHINA STEAM-NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
BANGKOK via Swatow	Vatshing	Wed. 22nd Mar. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwangsang	Wed. 22nd Mar. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Loksang	Hinsang	Fri. 24th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri. 24th Mar. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Laisang	Sat. 25th Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuansang	Sat. 25th Mar. at 3 p.m.
BANGKOK	Chunsang	Sun. 26th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Sun. 26th Mar. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Waishing	Tues. 28th Mar. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returners from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passenger and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

**CALCUTTA LINE.**

S.S. "Kwangsang" will be despatched on or about Wednesday, 22nd Mar., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

JARDINE MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

**C. N. C.**

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Laen Samud	22nd Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	22nd " at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Munan	23rd " at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Wuhu	23rd " at 6 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	24th " at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kwiyang	24th " at noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kwangtung	24th " at noon.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	24th " at noon.

These dates cannot be relied on.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone No. 35. Agents.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.**

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days).

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haiching J.S. Thomson THURS. 23rd Mar. at 9 a.m.

Haiboong W. Couper SUN. 25th Mar. at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co.

General Managers.

**NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.**

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR SERVICE

between

JAPAN, HONGKONG &amp; JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang &amp; Sourabaya.

S.S. MACASSAR MARU Sailing on or about 25th Mar.

S.S. SAMARANG MARU Sailing on or about 15th Apr.

For Moji, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

S.S. BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 25th Mar.

S.S. CHERIBON MARU Sailing on or about 21st Apr.

For further particulars please apply to:-

Tel. No. 2706

Second Floor, Prince's Building.

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## MAMMOTH RAFT.

A mammoth raft of cedar logs may be towed across the Pacific Ocean to Japan this coming summer, according to Mr. R. Azamato, a log buyer for Japanese concerns, who announced the plan recently. Mr. Azamato believes the feat could be accomplished during the favourable weather that ordinarily prevails during the summer season.

## GENERAL STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

Officials of the General Steamship Corporation have been advised that they may book up to 7,000 tons of cargo for the Java Pacific line steamship Bintang, scheduled to load on the Sound for Yokohama, Koba, Hongkong and Java ports the end of this month. For the Oriental ports the vessel will take wheat, flour and lumber.

## LIKE TEA-CLIPPER DAYS.

Heavy importations of raw silk are noted in manifests of ships arriving at Seattle, and rival companies are now racing their ships across the Pacific when they have big silk cargoes. The N.Y.K. liner Katori Maru and the Blue Funnel liner Talthybius recently raced 4,400 miles from Yokohama to Seattle and arrived here within one hour of each other. The two ships brought 14 carloads of silk valued at \$4,400,000.

## PINE TREE STATE'S PERFORMANCE.

Smashing all speed records for American ships on the Pacific, the Shipping Board liner Pine Tree State arrives in Seattle Jan. 30, making the voyage from Yokohama to William Head in eight days, nineteen hours and thirty minutes. Landing first in Victoria the big mail was rushed to Seattle by aeroplane. The ship brought silk cargo valued at \$3,500,000 which arrived in New York thirteen days and eighteen hours after it left Yokohama. The former record for silk from Yokohama to New York was fourteen days and four hours, made by the Keystone State, a sister ship, this winter.

## SEATTLE AS MAIL CENTRE.

Eight out of every ten letters or parcels dispatched to the Orient now bear the stamp of the Seattle post office. Uncle Sam having officially taken recognition of the short northern route to China, Japan, Siberia, the Philippines and the Island groups. Five years ago a mere handful of mail went through Seattle to the Orient, the bulk being sent from San Francisco. Now the predominance of sailings of American, Japanese and British ships out of Puget Sound has prompted the Government to dispatch 3,345,000 lbs. of mail from Seattle to the Far East in 1921. Articles being shipped to the Orient vary from postal cards to parts of farming instruments.

## DEVELOPMENT OF SEATTLE.

Opening the way for Seattle to become a distributing centre rather than merely a transshipping point, the railroad, steamship and dock companies have notified the Seattle Chamber of Commerce that its request for more liberal "in transit" privileges for shippers had been granted. Under the new regulations through cargo may remain in Seattle for any period up to one year and still be entitled to the same privileges as is now accorded cargo forwarded within 10 days, namely, the absorption of all terminal charges and benefit of preferential import and export trans-continental rail rates. Under the new privileges the Eastern merchants will be able to store, recondition and re-pack here, and distribute direct to their branch factories and consumers throughout the country.

## BRITISH SHIPOWNER'S DECLARATION.

"If steps are not taken to adjust the present position by British shipowners, Great Britain cannot retain her maritime supremacy," says Sir William Reardon Smith, a leading shipowner, in a notable article in "Yorkshire" Elsever. Sir William emphasises his contention with the following reasons:—First, the United States intends to subsidize her merchant fleet to capture the world's trade. Secondly, Japanese shipowners do not pay income tax on foreign business. Thirdly, the Argentine steamers are exempted from all taxation. Fourthly, British owners pay the highest wages in the world, except those in the United States, which are slightly higher. Fifthly, taxation has deprived the British owner of funds, and he cannot maintain his existence at the present period of loss, which is bound to continue. Good steamers are being sold to foreign countries at prices equal to what they are worth for breaking up.



## BARBERS &amp; TALLY CLERKS.

## Demand for More Wages.

Barbers and tally clerks are now asking for more wages. The Barbers' Guild has circulated all barber shops asking for shorter hours, more wages, better arrangements regarding food, more holidays and engagement of all barbers through the Guild. They point out that barbers at present work from 11 to 16 hours a day, and they want these reduced to eight hours, with a half-day off on Sundays. The employers considered the matter at a meeting last night.

When spoken to in reference to the meeting held last night, the employer of the Lee Yee Barber Shop, of D'Aguiar Street, which receives a large share of custom from Europeans, said that no application for a higher scale of wages was asked for in the circular which was distributed amongst the various shops. As recently as the end of last year, an appreciable increase was given in wages, which necessitated the raising of the charges to customers. The question at issue in the present case was one which solely concerned the hours of employment and food, it being alleged that the food as supplied by the employers was not of sufficient high standard, taking the earnings of the shop into consideration.

On the other hand, our informant pointed out that the curtailment of the working hours would place the shops in a very disadvantageous position as compared with Japanese shops which are fairly numerous in the Colony but are not associated with the Guild. This is a question, the barber said, that would require recognition from the employers. Nothing developed from the meeting held amongst the employers last night, which was convened to compare notes, and to receive the formal application from the Barbers' Guild. The result will not be known until a few days.

As to the tally clerks, they intended putting in a demand for more wages some time ago, but the strike interfered with their plans. Through their Association, they have now addressed their employers as follows:

"Dear Sirs—We beg respectfully to state that owing to the curtailment of living and the consequent loss in the price of all commodities, most of the workers have applied for and succeeded to an increase of their wages. It has been recognised throughout the community that all rights to employment and remuneration must be granted."

What we, the tally clerks, have done is to ask for a fair wage for our services. We have no objection to the employers' right to make a profit, but we do object to the employers' right to pay us less than a fair wage for our services. We have no objection to the employers' right to make a profit, but we do object to the employers' right to pay us less than a fair wage for our services."

It is our belief that the employers will be able to pay us a fair wage for our services. We have no objection to the employers' right to make a profit, but we do object to the employers' right to pay us less than a fair wage for our services. We have no objection to the employers' right to make a profit, but we do object to the employers' right to pay us less than a fair wage for our services."

A general meeting of the tally clerks was then held on the 16th instant and it has been decided that as from the 1st day of April 1922 the salary of tally clerks shall be \$2.75 and of the tally clerks shall be \$2.75 per month, night work and after midnight work to be calculated at the same rate and during meal hours the work to be continued the rate shall be calculated in half rate.

We should, therefore, be much obliged if you would kindly take this into your favourable consideration and grant this our application so as to enable us to have a good means to support our families and ourselves.

Hoping to be favoured with your reply, Yours very obediently,

## DO YOU SUFFER DISCOMFORT

after meals through flatulence, drowsiness, eructation? Are you bilious, irritable, constipated? If so let PINKETTES help you; they aid digestion, gently stimulate the liver, induce daily

regularity, prevent foul breath, clear away pimples on the skin. Of druggists, or 60 cents the via post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 E. 2nd Street, Shanghai.

## RIFLE LEAGUE.

## H.K.V.D.C. v. H.M.S. Ambrose and v. H.M.S. Cairo.

The above match took place at Taikoo Range on Thursday last, the 16th inst. Conditions were very good, resulting in excellent scoring. Prior to the match, the Defence Corps had lost one match. H.M.S. Tamar who had completed their fixtures had also lost one only, so that a good deal depended on this result. The Defence Corps proved to be winners over H.M.S. Ambrose by 51 points, and defeated H.M.S. Cairo by 128 points. This placed the Defence Corps and H.M.S. Tamar equal at the head of the table, necessitating a "shoot off" for the premier position. Scores as follow:

Name	H.K.V.D.C.	H.M.S. Ambrose	H.M.S. Cairo
Mr. C. A. Grimes	33	33	30
Mr. F. Goodman	33	29	29
Mr. A. Thornhill	31	29	23
Mr. C. E. Frith	27	20	26
Mr. J. Shaw	29	34	24
Mr. E. R. Dovey	19	25	6
Mr. R. Goodman	27	29	26
Mr. F. Calver	19	23	22
Total	636		

Name	H.M.S. Ambrose	H.M.S. Cairo
Mr. Parish	20	24
Mr. Nash	26	26
Mr. Cole	19	23
Mr. Dickinson	35	29
Mr. Quintance	30	26
Mr. Fletcher	28	28
Mr. Lunden	24	25
Mr. Kirk	26	24
Total	579	

Name	H.M.S. Cairo	H.M.S. Ambrose
Mr. Sonnen	24	22
Mr. Charles	28	24
Mr. Toms	14	7
Mr. Ritchie	19	2
Mr. Payne	9	9
Mr. Tucker	30	14
Mr. Wheatley	23	25
Mr. Errington	15	14
Total	492	

## Defence Corps Wins Championship.

The last important match of the season took place at Stonecutters on Saturday last, between H.M.S. Tamar and the Defence Corps, which had tied for the premier position with one loss each. The Defence Corps completed their fixtures on Thursday last at Taikoo, gaining victories over H.M.S. Cairo and H.M.S. Ambrose.

Some very fine shooting was put up by the Defence Corps, whose total, 664, is the record for the season, whilst H.M.S. Tamar compiled 634, their highest score. Special mention must be made of Mr. Swan's score of 97, only one point off the record, which is held by Mr. Grimes. Mr. Swan is a newcomer to the ranks of the Defence Corps, and is a tough nut to crack. He will be remembered as the marksman who obtained 3rd position in the Open Bisley in February, 1921, only a few points behind Messrs. Goodman and Grimes. Scores as follow:

Name	H.K.V.D.C.	H.M.S. Tamar
Mr. T. Swan	34	33
Mr. C. A. Grimes	33	31
Mr. C. E. Frith	30	27
Mr. F. Meade	30	25
Mr. R. Goodman	31	23
Mr. J. K. Shaw	29	20
Mr. A. Thornhill	26	29
Mr. F. C. Goodman	31	23
Total	664	

Name	H.M.S. Tamar	H.K.V.D.C.
Mr. Sharman	28	29
Mr. Cross	30	29
Mr. Snell	27	22
Mr. Stapleton	26	26
Mr. Payne	25	27
Mr. Cordon	29	28
Mr. Ansell	31	28
Mr. Patey	28	21
Total	634	

## NEW SCOTTISH R.A.S.

The Royal Scottish Academy in Edinburgh has elected Mr. J. Whillaw Hamilton, A.R.S.A. (Helenburgh), and Mr. David Alinson, A.R.S.A. (Edinburgh) to fill the full rank of academicians. Mr. Hamilton is a landscape painter, and Mr. Alinson specialises in both portraiture and landscapes.

## CHINA COAST.

## Latest Changes.

Captain J. W. Harding, of the Luchow, has gone master, Chenan. Captain P. R. S. Furlow, of the Chenan, has gone master, Luchow. Mr. G. A. Evans, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Ningpo. Captain A. Torrible, of the Wuchang, is on reserve. Captain W. Frazier, from leave, has gone master, Wuchang. Captain C. S. Isbister, of the Ningpo, has gone master, Chengtu. Captain A. McEachran, of the Chengtu, has gone master, Ningpo.

Mr. S. Johnson, chief officer, Kashing, is on reserve. Mr. A. Robertson, chief officer, Fengtien, has gone chief officer, Kashing. Mr. T. Johnston, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Fengtien. Mr. W. J. Belcher, third engineer, Sookchow, is on reserve. Mr. P. Gallagher, third engineer, Hunan, has gone third engineer, Sookchow.

Mr. A. McEwan, third engineer, Wenchow, has gone third engineer, Hunan. Mr. J. Reay, from reserve, has gone third engineer, Wenchow. Mr. J. Work, second engineer, Linan, has gone second engineer, Ningpo. Mr. A. M. McGregor, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Linan.

Mr. D. McIntosh, sup'y third engineer, Hsin Peking, has resigned. Mr. C. A. Donnelly, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Tientsin. Mr. W. T. Cromby, from reserve, has gone sup'y third engineer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. Carruthers, from reserve, has gone sup'y third engineer, Hsin Peking. Mr. D. McRae, chief engineer, Siangtan, is on reserve. Mr. G. G. Mudie, second engineer, Woosung, has gone acting chief engineer, Siangtan. Mr. D. M. Stewart, acting second engineer, Woosung, has gone second engineer, Poyang.

Mr. G. B. Hood, sup'y third engineer, Woosung, is on reserve. Mr. W. A. Balch, chief officer, Changwo, has gone chief officer, Suifu. Mr. E. V. Bishop, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Kutwo.

Mr. J. A. Murphy, acting chief officer, Kutwo, has gone officer, same ship. Mr. R. Bates, second officer, Kutwo, has gone sup'y second officer, Suifu. Mr. A. R. Smith, second officer, Changwo.

Mr. J. W. Best, sup'y second officer, Suifu, has gone second officer, same ship. Mr. R. Thomson, sup'y second engineer, Suifu, has gone second engineer, Tuckwo. Mr. J. McFarlane, second engineer, Tuckwo, is on leave.

Mr. A. C. Ross, acting second engineer, Loongwo, has gone sup'y third engineer, same ship. Mr. H. W. Mills, acting chief engineer, Woosung, is on reserve. Mr. W. Crossie, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Woosung. Mr. H. A. Kornfeldt, chief officer, Kiangwah, has gone chief officer, Kiangyin.

Mr. F. M. Copp, second officer, Yushun, has gone acting chief officer, same ship. Mr. B. S. Lankony has been appointed second officer, Yushun. Mr. T. Moodie, second engineer, Hsinkeung, has gone acting chief engineer, same ship. Mr. T. Robertson, third engineer, Kiangyung, has gone acting second engineer, Hsinkeung.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.  
The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—  
Takes Shigeru c/o Dr. Williams  
19 Wanchai, from Shanghai.  
Toupingyoko, from Osaka.  
Macrae, from Yokohama.  
Friedmann, from Yokohama.  
Chunshunway, from Yinkow.  
Menglim 85 Connaught Street, from Shanghai.  
15917, from Shanghai.  
Kuhong, from Shanghai.  
3310, from Shanghai.  
Yeeloozoo, from Shanghai.  
Ying c/o Chow 131 Connaught Road, from Shanghai.  
Limpak, from Amoy.  
Kiantet, from Amoy.  
Fungonfo, from Shanghai.  
Woshingso Kachangchin, from Shanghai.

## T. KRING

Superintendent.  
Hongkong, Mar. 16, 1922.  
EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL  
ASTA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.  
Badansing, from Amritsar.  
Will Higgins, from Colombo.  
M. E. F. AIREY,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, Mar. 16, 1922.

## HOTELS.

## HONGKONG HOTEL

## PEAK HOTEL

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL

## Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.  
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.  
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.  
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.  
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA".  
J. WITCHELL,  
Manager.

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UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

## THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.

## EXCELLENT CUISINE.

## ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

## KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

## KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents  
Are resident Managers.

## EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate, closing Rate on Page 11.)  
SELLING.

1/1	25 1/2
Demand	25 13/16
30 d/s	
4 m/s	2 1/4
1/1 Shanghai	Nom.
1/1 Singapore	107 1/2
1/1 Japan	114
1/1 India	194
Demand, India	
1/1 San Francisco & New York	54 1/2
1/1 Java	145
1/1 Marks	Nom.
1/1 France	605
Demand, Paris	
BUYING.	
1 m/s. L/C	2 3/4
1 m/s. D/P	2 1/2
1 m/s. L/C	2 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	27 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	56 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
1 m/s. France	645
5 m/s. France	860
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	54 1/2
1/1 Bombay	194
Demand, Bombay	
1/1 Calcutta	194
Demand, Calcutta	
1/1 Yokohama	114
Demand, Madras	111
Demand, Singapore	107 1/2
Demand, Batavia	145
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	84
On Bangkok	790
Sovereign	
Gold leaf per Tael	3 1/4
Silver, ready	3 1/4
forward	3 1/4
Bank of England rates	4 1/2
New York/London	4 3/4

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces per 100  
19  
Canton sub. coins 1 1/4 dis.  
Hongkong March 22, 1922.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	on date	on date
Barometer	29.98	30.02
Temperature	64	67
Humidity	78	88
Wind Direction	E	E
Wind Force	4	2
Weather	om	om
Rain	0.60	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 21st 64  
Lowest open air Temperature on the 22nd 62  
T. F. CLAXTON, Director  
H. K. Observatory, Mar. 2.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## THE CORONET

at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15

LAST PERFORMANCES

of

MARY PICKFORD

"THE HOODLUM."

## KOWLOON

## THEATRE

at 5.45 and 9.15

MARY MILES

MINTRE

"JENNY, BEGOOD"

ROLIN COMEDY.

BRITISH GAZETTE.

## HONGKONG THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15

## "THE DOUBLE STANDARD"

A BUTTERFLY STAR ATTRACTION

featuring

the popular screen's favourite

ROY STEWART

"HEARTS

and

FLOUR"

"THOUSAND

a

WEEK"

Comedies, New Screen Magazine.



Hongkong's Most Modern Picture Palace. Entirely Under British Management.

TO-DAY at 5.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

## COLORADO

A UNIVERSAL SPECIAL ATTRACTION

Starring

## FRANK MAYO

2.30 and 7.15 p.m. performances

BEN WILSON and NEVA GERBER in "BRANDED FOUR"  
Episodes, 4th. and 5th.

Usual Prices. BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

## WEATHER REPORT.

Mar. 22d. 12h. 40m.—Pressure is highest over the Yellow Sea. It has increased considerably over N.E. Japan and decreased moderately to slightly from Weihaiwei to N. Luzon.

A deep depression, which was yesterday over N.E. Japan, has passed into the Pacific.

The monsoon is interrupted to the north of Amoy.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 8.91 inches, against an average of 5.6 inches.

## FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS

ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.

Forecast.

1 Hongkong to

Gap Rock

2 Formosa Channel

3 South coast of

China between

H.K. & Lamoocks.

The same as No. 1

The same as No. 1

The same as No. 1

The same as No. 1

The same as No. 1

The same as No. 1

The same as No. 1

The same as No. 1

The same as No. 1

The same as No. 1

The same as No. 1

4 South coast of

China between

H.K. & Hainan.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, Mar. 22, 1922.

TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z" on the storm signal mast. Time signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the observatory wireless mast. From 4h. 55m. to 9h. 0m. 0s. p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds except at the 2nd, 23rd, 50th, 2nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hour refer to Hongkong standard time (8 hours of time ahead of Greenwich).

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